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SOISSONS IS RECAPTURED BY FRENCH, WIRELESS TO SHANGHAI REPORTS

AMERICANS BREAK THROUGH BETWEEN AISNE AND MARNE

Continue Advance On Wide Front And Take More Prisoners

DEFENSE FUTILE

Germans Completely Surprised As First Line Goes Over Top

ENEMY MASTERED

2,500 Prisoners And 50 Guns Taken By Noon First Day

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—The American official communique issued this evening reports:

Between the Aisne and the Marne we again broke the enemy's resistance and continued our advance, taking many additional prisoners.

The American official communique issued this afternoon reported:

Between the Aisne and the Marne we continue to make progress.

London, July 18.—An American official communique reports:

American troops, co-operating with the French between the Aisne and the Marne, penetrated the enemy lines to a depth of several miles, capturing many prisoners and guns.

American Headquarters in France, July 18, 6 p.m.—A large number of American storm troops co-operated with the French in a powerful offensive this morning in which numerous tanks participated.

Germans Resist Feebly

The Americans went over the top with a yell, without an artillery preparation. The Germans mostly resisted feebly. Here and there stubborn fighters were quickly vanquished by the bayonets of the Americans. The enemy everywhere was completely surprised.

The attack was most successful in the region of Soissons, where the final objectives have been passed. Up to the present the whole operation has been more successful even than was expected. The many guns captured included eighteen taken in one town.

The whole German left flank south of the Aisne is menaced. The enemy must bring up troops from the Marne front or leave them in danger.

The Americans, trained to the last notch, behaved like veterans and nothing stopped them. There was very close co-operation between the artillery and infantry and light and many heavy guns were moved up very swiftly and deluged with shells the enemy forces retreating or his reserves. The tanks did all that was expected, preceding and accompanying the infantry and clearing many places that had escaped the artillery. Hastily organised enemy counter-attacks here and there were all broken up. The resistance was most stubborn east of Chaudun. The fighting is likely to become heavier as the German reserves arrive.

Pass Third Objectives

8.30 p.m.—After passing the third objectives this morning the Americans and French south of Soissons launched a second attack at noon and swept on so fast that cavalry were thrown in late in the afternoon. All the Headquarters' Staffs tonight are well inside the territory captured this morning.

The Americans south of Soissons up to noon had counted 2,500 prisoners and fifty guns, while they had captured an immense amount of material, including a number of aeroplanes, which the enemy had been unable to remove. Many prisoners had not been counted.

North of Chateau-Thierry the Americans have captured more prisoners and an equal quantity of material.

The attack has progressed so far that the enemy in the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry is in a risky position.

The American troops are mosclated. They have received a message expressing the warmest thanks from the French Commander-in-Chief.

Their attack this afternoon was even more dashing than the one made this morning. Only here and there did the badly frightened Germans attempt to make a stand and the Americans rushed these with revolver, rifle and bayonet.

Americans Too Fierce, Is Germans' Complaint

London, July 17 (delayed).—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters, wiring yesterday evening, reports:

Prisoners complain that the American artillery is too active and their troops too fierce. We inflicted extraordinarily heavy casualties on

(Continued on Page 5)

Allies Not Yet Decided On Siberian Intervention

Negotiations Still In Progress, Is Word From Washington; Ishii Hands Japanese Note To Lansing, Tokio Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 19.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press states that negotiations continue between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan regarding the character of the aid to be given to Russia but no agreement has been reached.

Baron Ishii, the Japanese Minister to Washington, was instructed by cable yesterday to hand over the note on the proposed Japanese armed intervention in Siberia to the American Government, according to a Tokio telegram last night. The contents of the note had been previously cabled to the Japanese Legation there. Japan's next step will be based on the reply by the Washington Government will be formulated plans to carry out the campaign.

The Japanese Chief of the General Staff has resigned on account of his opposition to sending troops to Siberia.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, July 21.—A note was submitted to the Allied powers on the 15th by the Provisional Government requesting joint military action.

There is every hope that the situation created by General Horvath's movement will be liquidated without serious consequences and the danger of civil war averted.

The Provisional Government is meeting with opposition from the Extreme Left and Right wings of the political parties here.

The Vladivostok Exchange Committee and trade and industrial classes today promulgate a resolution to support General Horvath.

The attitude of the Allied powers will dominate the situation in Eastern Siberia.

The status and position of the Provisional Government of Western Siberia is liable to modification unless communications are quickly opened. Enemy propaganda from the vast numbers of prisoners of war in Western Siberia may undermine the sympathy for the Allies. Owing to the free intercourse of the enemy prisoners of war with the civilian population, the capacity of the former for mischief is unlimited although the presence of the Czecho-Slovaks checks this danger.

In Eastern Siberia the enemy has retreated to the River Ussuri, where he is strongly entrenched. The Bolshevik forces include 2,000 Germans and Magyars and a thousand Red Guards. In Habarovsk the Bolsheviki have mobilised all prisoners of war and workmen and occupied a position south of Habarovsk, with forces consisting of 4,500 Germans and Magyars, 8,000 workmen, 43 field-guns and four gunboats.

The occupation of Irkutsk by the Czecho-Slovaks is confirmed. The Bolsheviki have retreated in the direction of Verkne Udinsk, where their forces include 10,000 Germans and Magyars and 12 field-guns with a reserve of 17,000 prisoners of war.

Peking, July 21.—A message from Harbin states that General Diedrichs, the Commander of the Czecho-Slovaks, met General Horvath at Grodekovo on the 18th. The very favorable results of the interview include the reinforcement of the Czecho-Slovaks by General Kalmikoff's detachment, with artillery and cavalry.

On the 19th General Horvath received deputies from the Consuls at Vladivostok and the Czech National Council. The request for the facilitation of the importation of foodstuffs from Manchuria was complied with. This interview showed that the bodies

(Continued on Page 5)

JAPANESE IN MEETING ASK FOR MORE POLICE IN HONGKEW DISTRICT

Resolutions Passed At Stormy Session; Vote Confidence In Consul

ZONE OF TROUBLE QUIET

Reserves Are Ready For Emergencies But No Trouble Develops

While quiet reigned in Hongkew last night under the vigilant eyes of units of the local defense forces, mounted Sikhs and police officials a huge assembly of prominent Japanese foregathered at the Japanese Club on Boone Road and in a four hours' discussion passed a set of resolutions bearing on the Chinese-Japanese rioting of last week.

There were stormy periods during the session, as the fierce undercurrent of feeling boiled over in argument audible on the street.

The resolutions voted by the meeting are said to be three in number and to embody, approximately, the following points:

First—That a vote of confidence be accorded the Japanese Consul.

Second—That a substantial increase be made in the number of Japanese patrolmen.

Third—That Inspector Okushi be placed in charge of the Japanese police.

A committee was appointed to take these matters up with the authorities most competent to deal with them and instructed to expedite their efforts to being about the recommendations contained in the last two.

District Is Peaceful

The district which was the scene of Friday night's [illegible] was peaceful last night. No crowds formed on the streets and though the tension of the past three days was still in some ways apparent there were no signs that the smouldering flames would burst forth. So quiet was it in fact that shortly after midnight half the Volunteer detachments were sent home and police officials announced that, unless there are sinister developments today, the militia companies will not be called on tonight.

During the fore part of the night Mounted Sikhs patroled the streets in pairs as on Sunday night, and at the various rallying points the reserve forces held themselves ready for sudden call.

At Hongkew Police station strong detachments of the Machine Gun Company and "B" Company, British, of the Volunteer Corps, under Lieut. Heaton-Smith and Lieut. Melville, made their headquarters. The Japanese Company, under Capt. Yamauchi, was stationed at the Japanese Club. The fire engine, brought out Sunday night as a measure to meet the threatened assault on Hongkew Station, was again in evidence, with two lines of hose laid and several thousand gallons of water ready for application at an instant's notice.

During the course of the night vigil Captain Superintendent of Police McEuen, Deputy Superintendent Hilton Johnson and Captain Barrett were present at the station or surveying the district.

It was practically the same line of preparation in force on Sunday night, with the exception that the Special Constables were not on duty. Everything was in readiness for eventualities, but none developed.

Irresponsibles Are Blamed

In the belief of Japanese Consulate officials, as expressed to Settlement officials, irresponsible Japanese, many of whom are not registered at the Consulate, are to blame for the occurrences of the riots of last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights. This same class gathered on the top floor of the Japanese Club Sunday night and prompted a second reading of the riot act by Inspector Okushi.

Sunday night details from "A" Company, S. V. C., and 92 special constables were on duty in the district and no trouble was reported. Rumors of an attack on the Hongkew Police Station were responsible for a strong armed guard of Volunteers, specials and Sikhs at the station while two lines of fire hose were laid in anticipation of trouble.

The funeral of Constable Sawada, who was shot Friday night, will be held at the Japanese Club this afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. The body will be cremated in Chapei. A detail of police will attend and police officials will have extra patrolmen on duty in the locality. All precautions will be taken to prevent a demonstration.

Until the present tension is relieved, no Chinese policemen will patrol the district but as soon as quiet is restored the Chinese police will again take up their duties in the vicinity of Woosung, Boone, Chapoo and Hanbury Roads, according to police officials yesterday. One of the rumored demands of the Japanese was for exclusive Japanese policing in the district.

Tsar Nicholas Executed, Is Official Announcement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20, 6.25 p.m.—(By wireless).—A Russian official message today reports:

The Central Executive Committee has made public a message from the Council of the Ural region concerning the shooting of the ex-Tsar.

Ekaterinburg being seriously threatened by the approach of the Czecho-Slovaks and simultaneously a counter-revolutionary conspiracy to wrest the ex-Tsar from the authority of the Council was discovered.

The Council of the Ural region therefore decided to shoot the ex-Tsar Nicholas, which decision was carried out on the 16th.

The Russian official wireless message states that the Central Executive Committee approved the shooting of Nicholas Romanoff. The latter's wife and son have been sent to a place of security.

Important documents concerning Romanoff, including the diaries he kept to the last, the diaries of his wife and children, and letters by Rasputin to Romanoff and his family will be published shortly.

CHATEAU-THIERRY ALSO IS OCCUPIED BY ALLIED TROOPS

Germans Driven Back Across Marne And Are Retreating Northward

20,000 PRISONERS

Enemy Is Bringing Up Reserves And Making Desperate Resistance

FAIL TO STOP RUSH

British Force Takes Part In Offensive Between Rheims And Marne

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Reuter's Agency in Shanghai announces that the French Koukaza Wireless Station has received a message that the French have captured Soissons.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 21.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

French troops entered Chateau-Thierry this morning.

Violent fighting is proceeding north and south of the Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims. Despite the desperate resistance made by the Germans we continued to progress.

London, July 21, 4.20 p.m.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring at 8 a.m. today, reports:

British troops participated in the battle for the first time yesterday between Rheims and the Marne in the region of Ardre. The British took up their positions during the night and attacked immediately with complete success, advancing over a mile.

Germans Retreat Across Marne

London, July 20.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring at 11 a.m. this morning, reported:

The Allies are repulsing the Germans on the southern bank of the Marne and are approaching the banks of that river.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reported later today:

The Germans are recrossing the Marne and retreating northwards.

11.35 p.m.—The German retreat across the Marne is confirmed by a German semi-official communique which laboriously explains that the objective in first crossing the Marne was to divert the French forces. As this was achieved, it was not necessary to hold the ground south of the river any further and therefore the troops have been withdrawn to fulfil important tasks.

Paris, July 20.—The official communique issued this evening reported:

The result of our victorious counter-offensive has soon become apparent. The Germans, violently attacked on their right flank and south of the Marne, have been compelled to retreat and recross the river. We hold the whole south bank of the Marne.

The Franco-American troops between the Aisne and the Marne continue to progress and have driven back the enemy, who is resisting stubbornly. We have reached Ploisy-Parcy-Tigy and passed St. Remy-Blanzy and Rozet-St. Albin. Farther south we hold the general line of Priez Plateau, northeast of Courchamps.

Violent fighting is in progress between the Marne and Rheims. The Franco-British troops, vigorously attacking the enemy, encountered large forces. Notwithstanding the desperate resistance made by the Germans we gained ground in Courban Wood Ardre Valley and towards St. Euphraise.

Prisoners Exceed 20,000

The number of prisoners taken since the 18th exceeds 20,000, while over 400 guns have been captured.

Our aviators, redoubling their efforts, multiplied their raids during the day and night of the 19th and fiercely fought the enemy forces.

French and British bombing squadrons, making the crossings of the Marne their chief objective, ceaselessly hampered and at some points completely stopped the enemy's supplies, thus being an important factor in the retreat of the

9TH CAVALRY PLAYERS COMING TO SHANGHAI

Soldiers, Meiji University And Local Team To Play Ten Game Series

A series of ten baseball games between the 9th Cavalry, Meiji University and Shanghai teams will start at the Race Course Friday afternoon as a result of the meeting of the baseball club committee held at the American Club yesterday afternoon.

The 9th Cavalry and Meiji nines are expected to leave Tientsin tomorrow. President R. D. Bunn of the Shanghai Baseball Club closed the deal with the team from the Philippines yesterday and leading Japanese sport followers have received news that the Meiji players will leave Tientsin today.

The proceeds of the games, above expenses, will go to the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross and the British Women's Work Association. Tickets will be placed on sale at several offices, clubs and shops.

Season tickets, admitting to the grandstand, will be sold for $10; grandstand seats for a single game will cost $2 and bleacher tickets will be sold for one dollar each. Uniformed sailors and soldiers will be admitted free.

The decision to bring the 9th Cavalry team, which is easily the best baseball aggregation in the Far East, to Shanghai comes after nearly a week of negotiations. The local club decided Friday not to have the great colored club play here but Major Yancey's terms were accepted yesterday.

The series between the three teams should provide the best baseball ever seen here. The Cavalry team easily won the Far Eastern title at Tientsin and Meiji is the second best university nine in Japan.

Shanghai will start practice for the series this afternoon.

Cunarder Carpathia Torpedoed In Atlantic

All On Board Are Saved Except Five In Engine-Room

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—The 13,000 ton Cunard Line S.S. Carpathia, outward bound, was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic on the 17th. The survivors are being brought in.

The Carpathia was torpedoed three times. All on board were saved except five in the engine-room.

AMERICAN CRUISER SUNK WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE

1,500 Are Taken Off Safely; Cause Of Sinking Is Unknown

New York, July 20.—It is announced that an armored American cruiser has been sunk without loss of life. The cause is unknown. 335 of the crew are known to have landed, and the Navy reports that 1,156 others on board two steamers are proceeding to an unnamed destination, all well.

Red Cross To Assist U.S. Sailors' Wives

Women Whose Pay Allotments Are Overdue To Get Local Aid

A number of destitute wives of enlisted men of the United States navy whose pay allotments have not been forwarded by the Government are to be aided by the local American Red Cross, it was announced yesterday. Some 30 women, all Chinese, will be given assistance.

The action by the local relief body comes as a result of a petition presented by a number of the women to Acting Consul-General M. F. Perkins last week, as reported in THE CHINA PRESS. Mr. Perkins recommended the move to Mr. Julean Arnold, Red Cross field representative, who requested the Society's help.

Wilson Is Empowered To Take Over Phones And Telegraph Lines

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 18 (delayed).—President Wilson has signed the resolution passed by Congress empowering him to take over and operate all telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines for the period of the war.

The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92.1 and the minimum 73.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 83.3 and 73.6

CHAGRIN OVER DEFEAT VOICED IN GERMANY

Treachery Of Deserters Responsible For Crumbling Of Offensive, Says One Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 20.—The German newspapers show great chagrin concerning the events on the Western front.

The Berlin correspondent of the Koelnische Volkszeitung, after referring to the false hopes entertained in Germany about the new offensive, says that it is no longer necessary to conceal the fact that German deserters utilised their knowledge of the operations which had been planned to betray the Fatherland. It is impossible to deny that the offensive has failed. The German people, anxiously but patiently, await the new decisions demanded by the situation.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that General Foch has managed to form a formidable army of attack and is now trying to snatch the initiative from the German Command. The tremendous expenditure of fighting strength involved in such an effort may lead to a bad mistake on the part of the French army. The warding off of the German blow has succeeded despite the great losses suffered by the enemy, but the counter-offensive has failed and freedom of action remains in the hands of the Germans.

Lichnowsky Expulsion Favored By Majority

Prussian Upper House Divided Only On Whether It Be Permanent Or Temporary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 19.—The Dusseldorfer Nachrichten states that the majority of the Prussian upper house has voted the permanent exclusion of Prince Lichnowsky from the upper house. The minority favored his temporary exclusion.

BRITISH IN FLANDERS TAKE METEREN VILLAGE

Scottish Troops Push Forward Over Two Miles And Capture 400 Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

Scottish troops today captured the village of Meteren, taking over 300 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

Under cover of this operation the Australians advanced their line a short distance southward of Meteren, taking over 80 prisoners and ten machine-guns.

We also took a few prisoners in raids and patrol encounters in the Nieppe Forest sector.

Aviation.—We bombed many targets, including the dumps at Armentieres and Mericourt, the railway stations at Rosieres and Bray and the docks at Ostend and Bruges.

We brought down nine enemy machines. Seven British machines are missing.

Our night-flying machines dropped eight tons of bombs on the Mons-Valenciennes Railway and also six tons on the Courtrai, Seclin and Rille railways. Two aeroplanes did not return.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

We drove off raiders in the Villers-Bretonneux and Merlancourt sectors.

We carried our successful raids in the neighborhoods of Bucquoy, Willerval and Locre, securing prisoners.

London, July 20.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

As the result of our operations yesterday our line in the Meteren sector advanced the front about 4,000 yards and the village of Meteren with the group of buildings to the

(Continued on Page 5)

enemy. Machine-gunning and bombing concentrations of the enemy preparing to counter-attack and his convoys and columns, they inflicted heavy losses.

Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped during the day and twenty-eight tons during the night on the Marne front and in the rear of the battlefield. Several fires and explosions were observed at railway stations.

Simultaneously the aeroplanes attached to our infantry marked the advance of our troops and tanks between the Aisne and the Marne, reported the arrival of the enemy reserves and participated directly in the battle by machine-gunning the latter.

Twenty-six German aeroplanes were felled and disabled by the French and British pilots in the numerous fights which occurred, while four balloons were set on fire.

Everywhere the German aviation was inferior to ours.

The official French communique issued this afternoon reported:

Yesterday and during the night the French and American troops continued to advance along the major portion of the front between the Aisne and the Marne.

We reached Vierzy, passed Monley Wood, to the east of Villers-Helon and captured Neuilly-Saint-Front and Licy-sur-Clignon.

South of the Marne we drove the enemy back between Fossoy and Oeilly and gained ground in the direction of the Marne.

Germans Bring Up Reserves

London, July 19.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports:

The night was relatively calm on the Aisne and Marne front, the French resting on the line of the new positions they had captured during the day. This morning German reserves were brought up in considerable strength and fighting was very bitter.

Over ten thousand prisoners were captured yesterday and over fifty guns between the Marne and Rheims. The enemy lost a good deal of ground during the day and his move up the river towards Epernay seems to have been definitely arrested. He was fighting today between Oeuilly and Mont Voisin on ground he occupied on the 16th.

The latest news sent off early this evening is that the French are still on the outskirts of Soissons.

In the northern sector they have captured seven thousand prisoners and thirty guns.

The enemy is tenaciously resisting in the center and south where, however, eighteen guns and many thousand prisoners have been taken.

Whole Situation Changed

It is impossible yet to judge the full effect of the counter-stroke but it may profoundly alter the whole position on the Champagne-Rheims front. The French are now bombarding the important enemy roads and communications along which the German reinforcements, munitions and supplies have to come into the Rheims salient. The cutting of the railway prevents effective cooperation between the Germans north and south of the Aisne. It is going to be a serious problem for the Germans to remain in this salient.

Another important factor is the remaining reserves of the Crown Prince's army must be gradually absorbed. An adjustment of their line will be necessary if the French retain their gains.

However, the situation for the Allies is not free from anxiety. Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria still possesses formidable reserves which cannot long remain inactive against the British. It has now been definitely ascertained that not more than thirty divisions were used in the German offensive, twenty-three of which were drawn from the general reserve.

The Germans yesterday recaptured Prunay.

Violence Of Fighting Unabated

Paris, July 19.—The official communique issued this evening reported:

The battle continued with the greatest violence all day between the Aisne and the Marne. The enemy counter-attacked with large reserves, attempting to arrest our advance, which, however, continued on most of the front.

On our left we maintained the Plateau southwest of Soissons and in the region of Chaudun. In the center we passed over by three kilometers certain points of the line Vaux-Castille, Villers Helon-Noroy-sur-Ourcq. On our right we conquered after severe fighting the plateau northwest of Mounes and the hill north of Courchamps and advanced beyond Torcy.

Hitherto we have taken over 17,000 prisoners, including two Colonels and their staffs. Three hundred and sixty guns have been captured including a battery of eight-inchers.

Yesterday our aviators, in conjunction with British squadrons, were very active on the whole battlefield. The French felled and disabled twenty enemy machines and set fire to two balloons. The British destroyed seven enemy machines.

Our bombing machines continued to attack the crossings over the Marne. They demolished a foot bridge and used their machine-guns and bombs on concentrations of troops which they dispersed at Oulchy, Vaux Ravine, Fere-en-Tardenois and Oeuilly.

Projectiles were showered on enemy stations in the rear, causing fires and explosions.

Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped during the day and twenty-one tons during the night. The British dropped 2½ tons.

Farther north the Italians carried Ardre Mill and, captured ground in the region of Bouilly. We took 400 prisoners and captured four guns and thirty machine-guns in these actions.

Between Montdidier and Noyon and in Woevre we took a hundred prisoners in raids.

The official French communique issued this afternoon reported:

Between the Aisne and the Marne, overcoming the resistance of the enemy, who had brought up fresh reserves, we advanced yesterday evening appreciably and took more prisoners. The battle continues bitterly.

West of Rheims we delivered lively attacks yesterday.

South of the Marne we have retaken Monvoisin and thrown the enemy back to the eastern outskirts of Oeuilly.

North of the Marne we made progress in Bois du Roi, Bois de Courton and between Airgoterue and Pourcy and carried our lines a kilometer westward of that point.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS

London, July 20, (By wireless).—A German official communique reports:

Between the Aisne and the Marne the French penetrated by surprise our front lines at isolated points and pressed us back. We defeated French attacks southwestward of Soissons to Neuilly. A strong partial attack made by the enemy against our new lines along the whole front broke down.

Enemy attacks southeastward of Mareuil, at Bois-de-Roi, and on both sides of Rourcy failed.

We have taken 22,000 prisoners since the 15th.

A later German official communique reports:

The enemy again attempted to breach our whole front from the Aisne to the Marne. Tanks early penetrated our foremost lines but the first thrust delivered by the enemy was defeated by noon on the heights southwestward of Soissons, westward of Hartennes and St. Neuilly and northwestward of Chateau-Thierry.

Further attacks in the evening broke down. We threw back the enemy northward of Hartennes beyond his original lines.

We withdrew unnoticed to the north bank of the Marne during the night.

A German official communique reported yesterday:

A fresh French attempt to break through between the Aisne and the Marne failed.

(By wireless).—The German official communique yesterday reported:

The enemy renewed his attacks with great violence eastward of Villers-Bretonneux.

A great united enemy counter-attack against our whole front southward of the Marne broke down with very heavy losses. Our counter-attack threw the enemy out from the small places southeastward of Mareuil, in which he temporarily penetrated.

We stormed the ridge southward of Pourcy, capturing the defenders and several guns.

A German official communique issued late last night reported:

Between the Aisne and the Marne the French attacked with strong forces and tanks, capturing some ground. Our reserves participated in the battle.

Series Of Staggering Blows

Paris, July 19.—The Franco-American troops, having in three days checked the stupendous effort of the Germans on the Marne and Champagne fronts, took the offensive and dealt the enemy a series of staggering blows between the Aisne and the Marne.

Along a front of twenty-eight miles extending from west of Soissons to northwest of Chateau-Thierry the Franco-American forces broke deeply into the enemy's powerfully organised lines, at many points their advance being several miles. The attacking forces have reached the plateau dominating Soissons from the southwest, and recaptured more than twenty villages and several thousand prisoners, besides many guns.

The attack was launched at daybreak, raged throughout the day and is still in progress. The enemy was taken by surprise, the attack being made practically without an artillery preparation. General Mangin's famous troops, with the American forces, went forward with wonderful dash, supported by tanks and protected by a heavy barrage.

The heavy pressure on the Villers-Cotterets front has been relieved by this advance.

The enemy made no move between Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne yesterday.

The German army between the Marne and Rheims turns its back to that which is being pushed back between the Aisne and the Marne with but little more than twenty miles between these two armies, and the position of the forces south of the Marne becomes perilous.

Twenty Villages Taken In First Day's Fighting

Paris, July 18.—The official communique issued this evening reported:

After breaking the German offensive on the fronts in Champagne and Montagne de Rheims on the 15th, 16th and 17th, the French, in conjunction with American troops, today advanced to attack the German positions between the Aisne and the Marne on a front of forty-five kilometers.

Starting from the front Ambleny-Longpont-Troesnes-Bouresch we con-considerably advanced into the enemy lines and reached the plateaus commanding Soissons on the south-west and the region of Chaudin.

Violent fighting is going on between Villers-Helop and Noroy-sur-Ourcq.

The troops south of the Ourcq passed the general Line Marizy-St. Genevieve-Hautevesnes-Belleau.

Over twenty villages have been recaptured and several thousands of prisoners and important booty taken.

Nothing important has occurred elsewhere. Our aviators participated in the battle on the 16th and 17th in a most brilliant manner.

Our bombing machines on the 16th ceaselessly attacked the bridges across the Marne and the Germans debouching on the northern and southern banks. They used their machine-guns and bombs on the enemy troops who lost heavily and frequently scattered. A bridge thrown in front of Dormans, flooded with projectiles, collapsed and the convoys crossing the Marne were engulfed.

Twenty-one tons of projectiles were dropped during the daytime and fourteen tons during the night in the enemy rear. Explosions, fires and much damage was observed.

There were numerous fights in the air. Twenty-nine German machines were felled or disabled and five balloons set on fire.

There was a gale with torrential showers yesterday. Nevertheless good results were obtained, twelve German machines and four balloons being felled or destroyed and six tons of explosives employed in attacks on the bridges across the Marne.

Offensive Takes Germans Completely By Surprise

French Headquarters, July 18, 7 a.m. —The Germans were so completely surprised that officers were captured in bed and men were taken cutting the fields of rye behind the first lines.

Heavy thunderstorms and violent rain last night enabled our storm troops to take up their positions unobserved and may account for the enemy's lack of vigilance. Numerous prisoners were taken in the first hour of the attack.

The French advanced in a most dashing manner and a battalion crossed the river at Savieres waist-deep, singing.

Hitherto the operation may be judged as a big diversion in the flank of the enemy in the salient between the Aisne and the Marne with a view to arresting his offensive towards Epernay, and the Montagne de Rheims.

It is the first time since March 21 that the Allied command has taken the initiative on such a scale and this is doubtless due to the paring down of the enemy forces and the arrival of the Americans.

The importance of today's success becomes hourly clearer.

On the left wing our troops have captured the high plateau overlooking Soissons from the southwest and cut or have under their fire the Soissons-Thierry highway, which is the main feeder of the enemy front in the Chateau-Thierry sector. The Soissons-Villers Cotterets railway has also been cut.

At several points infiltration movements were effected by cavalry riding through gaps in the enemy's retreating line and establishing themselves in villages further ahead.

The haul of men and guns is the largest the Allies have made in any one day since the Battle of Malmaison in October last year.

French Gains Exceed All Germans Captured

London, July 18.—The counter-offensive has succeeded extremely well and the situation is regarded as extremely promising.

The absence of an artillery preparation rendered the action a complete surprise. The reaction of the enemy artillery was extremely weak whereas the French counter-battery work was most effective.

It is noteworthy that the French have accomplished a great deal more than was achieved by the German drive on both sides of Rheims. The length of front is practically the same while the French advanced in six hours practically the distance that the Germans covered in three days.

So far as is known at present, the junction of the line from Soissons to Couchy-le-Chateau and also from Soissons to Fismes is under direct observation fire from the new French position on Crise Ravine. These two lines are the only ones by means of which the Germans in the Soissons-Rheims salient can be supplied and if the French position can be maintained the German situation there will be extraordinarily difficult. Possibly, however, the Germans may have succeeded in linking up their lines in other ways.

The French counter-attack is regarded as one of the most brilliant pieces of work in the war. They have obtained very important strategic positions, their advance has put an end to the German offensive and Rheims is now considered comparatively safe.

The French have lost some ground in local scrapping south of the Marne but are still within effective range of the German bridges across the Marne though possibly they lost direct observation.

The Allies have regained ground further east in a good many sectors, especially west of Massiges.

German Loss 100,000 Before Foch Attacked

London, July 17 (delayed).—It is estimated that the German losses in this offensive up to the present total nearly 100,000.

Paris, July 16 (delayed).—A semi-official communique reports:

While the enemy losses have been frightful ours have been quite light, especially east of Rheims. If we were allowed to state the figure it would be most reassuring. Whereas in the previous offensive we had to send for reinforcements from other parts of the front, this time those on the spot sufficed to sustain the shock. This is partly due to the constant influx of the Americans every day reducing the disproportion of the forces.

Women And Children Begging For Bread Killed In Bohemia

Troops Fire On Them Without Warning, Murdering Five And Wounding Others

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, July 20.—Details of the brutal murder of five school children and six others at Pilsen, in Bohemia, on June 21 have only now become known through an interpellation in the Reichsrath.

It appears that a crowd of women and children were watching the loading of a bread wagon for the Skoda Works and began to cry "We are starving. We also want bread." Suddenly an infantry patrol appeared and, without an order to disperse or a single word of warning, fired a volley from behind into the crowd, killing five children between the ages of 10 and 13 and severely wounding four men, one of whom subsequently died, and two women.

Counter-Offensive Led By General Mangin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—The commander of the counter-offensive is General Mangin. He fought with General Gouraud in several colonial campaigns and was responsible for the recapture of Fort Douaumont in 1916. He it was who arrested the German tide near Montdidier after the falling back of the British, while recently he commanded the French forces in the big counter-attack near Belloy which pulled up the enemy's thrusts towards Compeigne.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. .July 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru .. July 26

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. .. July 29
Per C.P.R. s.s. Monteagle .. Aug. 2

For Europe, etc:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. July 26

MAILS DUE.

From U. S. and Canada:—

Per P. M. s.s. Ecuador .....July 27

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ALLIED CITIES REJOICE OVER FOCH'S VICTORY

City Hall Bells Rung In New York; Great Jubilation In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 18.—The brokers on the Stock Exchange cheered the success gained by the Allies on the West front and prices rose.

The Mayor of New York ordered the bells of the City Hall to ring for fifteen minutes in the afternoon in celebration of the victorious advance of the Allies.

Paris, July 19.—The news of the splendid counter-offensive spread with the utmost rapidity. The Parisians are overjoyed. The general opinion is that the Germans have shot their last bolt.

London, July 19.—The stroke with which General Foch so swiftly transformed the battle position is welcomed by the newspapers as being equally surprising and brilliant. Its results are perhaps the most cheering for the Allies since 1914. Even those who were most optimistic on Tuesday, when the extent of the German defeat east of Rheims was known, were hardly prepared for the dramatic speed with which General Foch's strategy was developed. Experts compare it to the battle of the Ourcq in September, 1914, as the result of which General Maunoury prepared the way for the great victory on the Marne.

None of the previously brilliant episodes of the war have given such solid ground for confidence as this double operation of defense and attack. Nevertheless a warning is uttered against oversanguine anticipations. It is pointed out that the enemy is certain to react violently against the menace to his whole position along the Marne and General Foch, now that he has reached the enemy communications, may be content to hold the territory he has won without attempting to push his advantage further.

Melbourne, July 17.—The House of Assembly cheered the favorable news from France and also the King.

AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Air Ministry official.

Our squadrons last night bombed the Chemical Works and Docks at Mannheim. A fire broke out in the Badische Aniline Works.

We also effectively bombed two aerodromes and bombed and machine-gunned trains and road transport. One machine did not return.

We attacked Offenburg and Oberndorf on Saturday and hit the engine-shed at the former place while bursts were observed on the factories and railways of the latter town. Our formations were heavily attacked. We destroyed one and drove down two enemy machines. There of ours have not returned.

The Air Ministry issued the following communique yesterday:

Last night we bombed the Benz works at Mannheim, where a fire broke out, the railway station at Heidelberg, the blast-furnaces at Burbach and Wadgossen, and also an aerodrome. Two trains were hit by bombs, brought to a standstill and attacked with machine-guns. We attacked the powder factory at Oberndorf on the 18th. Bursts were observed on the buildings. All our machines returned.

Nationality Measure Passed By Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—The House of Commons has unanimously passed the third reading of the Nationality Bill mentioned on the 12th.

The Government accepted a new clause providing that no certificate of naturalisation shall be granted for a period of five years after the war to a subject of the present enemy countries unless he is of a race which has opposed his government.

Rumania To Punish Anti-German Cabinet

Yields To Berlin's Demand For Prosecution Of Ministers Who Declared War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 19.—The Rumanian Chamber of Deputies has decided, by 115 votes, to prosecute the Bratiano Government, thus yielding to Germany's demand for the punishment of the Ministers who decided on the participation of Rumania in the war.

BRITISH NAVAL PLANES WRECK ZEPPELIN SHED

Two German Dirigibles Destroyed In Daring Raid On Base In Schleswig

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—The Admiralty issued the following communique:

Aeroplanes despatched from a detachment of the Grand Fleet operating off the Coast of Jutland yesterday morning carried out two attacks on the Zeppelin sheds at Tonberg, in Schleswig.

All the machines but one reached the objective. We secured direct hits on a very large double shed, which was completely destroyed. Two other sheds were hit but, owing to the fierce anti-aircraft fire and the volume of smoke emitted from one, it was impossible to observe whether their destruction was complete. The attacks were made from a height of 700 to 1,000 feet.

Four British aeroplanes did not return of which three landed in Danish territory. It is assumed that two Zeppelings were destroyed.

Copenhagen, July 20.—British airmen made a daring attack on the Zeppelin station at Tondern at 4.30 yesterday morning. An eyewitness saw three machines bomb the air-sheds. Between twenty and thirty bombs were dropped, four of which hit a great hangar. The walls of the latter being constructed of stone and steel were non-inflammable but the inside was burnt out and two Zeppelins destroyed.

Franco-Italian Force Holds Gains In Albania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 20.—An official communique reports:

Our detachments in the Adamello sector have captured Mount St. Abel and completely reoccupied Corno di Cavento. The enemy left many dead and numerous prisoners in our hands, besides a large quantity of war material.

The enemy attacked westward of Hill 1050 in Macedonia. We firmly held up the thrust, and, counter-attacking, compelled the enemy to retire in disorder.

Rome, July 18.—The official communique reports:

Our naval aircraft again bombed Pola yesterday morning. Both occasions had visibly good effect.

They also successfully bombed the hangars in the Island of Lagosta, in the middle of the Adriatic. All our machines returned safely.

London, July 19.—A naval communique reports:

A large squadron of Italian seaplanes bombed the military works and ships at Antivari, seriously damaging them.

A British air squadron has effectively bombed the military works at Cattaro.

Paris, July 20.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

In the Czerna Bend the enemy attempted several raids against the Italian positions but were brilliantly repulsed. The Bulgarians lost heavily.

LORD ROBERT CECIL TO ASSIST BALFOUR

Other Important Changes In British Ministries Are Officially Announced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—Press Bureau: Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, has been appointed to succeed Lord Robert Cecil as Minister of Blockade.

Lord Robert Cecil is appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Major-General J. E. B. Seely is appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions to act as Deputy Minister of Munitions.

Mr. Waldorf Astor is appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry.

Owing to the increasing burdens, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. J. Balfour, has expressed a wish that Lord Robert Cecil should take a larger and more responsible part in the work of the Foreign Office.

INVALIDED AUSTRALIANS ON TORPEDOED STEAMER

Transport Taking Men Home Is Sunk But All Are Rescued

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

The transport Barunga, which was proceeding to Australia with Australians who are no longer fit for military service, was torpedoed and sunk on the 15th. There were no casualties. A British sloop was torpedoed and sunk on the 16th. No officers were saved, and only twelve of the crew.

London, July 20.— Details of the sinking of the transport Barunga show that the explosion of the torpedo shook the vessel from stem to stern, extinguishing all lights and tossing patients from their berths. Two bulkheads collapsed but though the ship seemed to be rapidly sinking there was not the slightest panic. The men took their stations, singing Australian songs and joking while they watched the half-submerged submarine circling the stern of the vessel 200 yards away. The gun-crew had been flattened out by the explosion but they jumped to their feet and fired at the submarine, which disappeared.

Seven boats and twenty rafts got away from the ship crowded with 900 invalids including a dozen helpless cripples. The steamer soon settled down and many of the men on board had to jump to reach the rafts.

British warships dashed up and maneuvered to create a wash which would shepherd the men floating on the water in their direction. The sea was a spectacle of extraordinary confusion of men clinging to all sorts of objects and sometimes it resembled an aquatic carnival with the swimmers exchanging badinage. Nevertheless some of the men on board incapaciated for military service, especially those suffering from shellshock, suffered terribly, while many of the men floating on the sea were exhausted with cold and took a long time to resuscitate. Their rescue was a miracle of discipline and organisation, and the tenderness displayed by the soldiers to their suffering mates was heart-stirring.

Fire In Fez Atributed To German Incendiaries

9,000 Square Yards of Buildings In City's Center Burned Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Reuter's Agency has received details of a disastrous fire which occurred in Fez in June and which is attributed to German incendiaries.

The outbreak started at five o'clock in the morning at four points simultaneously in the great Kaisaria Bazaar. It destroyed 9,000 square yards of building in the very center of the commercial quarter, nearly a thousand shops, from twenty-five to fifty percent of the stocks of silk, cotton and candles and half the stocks of native manufacturers.

The French authorities acted with the greatest energy. They blew up the surrounding houses and stopped the fire at the very doors of the Carouine Mosque and the famous sanctuary of Mullah Idriss, which had a very narrow escape. The Moors are grateful for the masterly fashion in which the French saved these shrines.

BRITAIN DECORATES SIMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 15.—Press Bureau: His Majesty has been pleased to create Vice-Admiral Sims a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; Rear-Admiral Rodman as Knight Commander of the Bath; and Rear-Admiral Strass a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Foch's Blow Beginning Of End, Says Mr. Hughes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, speaking at Cardiff today in response to the toast of "the honorary graduates of the University of Wales," said that General Foch's stroke was the beginning of the end of the war. If the Germans failed now they failed utterly. The great American Republic cannot be beaten nor could Great Britain unless some creeping paralysis attacked the will of the people. We only needed to stand firm and not to create conditions of peace which would provoke fresh wars of aggression. After an absence of two years he found the spirit of the people of England better than in 1916. They understood more completely every day what the war meant spiritually and materially, and therefore we were going on. It was a matter of life and death for the Dominions and for Australia.

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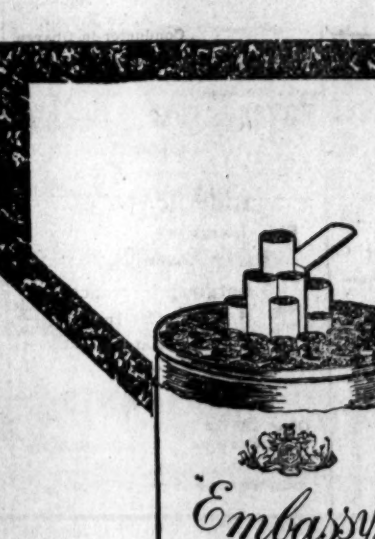

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Russians Tell Of Selling Passports To Germans

Hans Strauss, Swiss, Named As Middleman In Transaction As Trial Of Selke And Rohr Opens In Mixed Court

Hans Strauss, a Swiss, who formerly resided at 23 Carter Road, was named as the third party in the sale of Russian passports by Leon Geisman and Jean Jourkins to two Germans, Otto Selke and Walter Rohr, yesterday morning at the Mixed Court when the trial of Selke and Rohr, charged with using forged passports, was begun before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kuan.

Strauss is in Harbin, according to police officials, and will be brought here for trial if he can be arrested by the Harbin authorities.

The case against the two Germans was continued until Wednesday morning to allow the defendants opportunity to obtain legal advice and to prepare their defense. The court refused to release the prisoners on bail.

The Russians who sold the passports identified the documents, testified that photographs of Selke and Rohr had been substituted for those of the owners, recited in detail the transaction and admitted that Strauss paid them the money for the passports after they were vised by the Russian Consulate-General here. Jourkins said he received $200 and 333 roubles for his passport while Geisman was given $200 and a promise of $50 more for his. Strauss paid the money and made the promise, said Geisman.

Selke and Rohr questioned the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court, inferring that their defense would be that they did not reside in the Settlement at the time of the crime and were therefore not under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Court. They also demanded to know whether the prosecution was by Shanghai Police or the Russian Consulate General.

The prosecution closed and the defense will open Wednesday morning unless a further remand is granted.

Detective Inspector James Cruickshank, the secretary to the Russian Consulate, Jourkins and Geisman were the only witnesses called.

Detective Inspector Cruickshank was cross-examined by the defendants, the other witnesses were not asked questions by the prisoners.

The detective inspector testified to his trip to Harbin where he served the warrants on the Germans following the granting of authority to do so by the Chinese Government through the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. The prisoners were in the custody of the Mixed Court at Harbin.

When the warrants were read to Selke and Rohr, they both denied that their names were Geisman and Jourkins, admitted buying the passports but denied forging them and confessed their real names, the detective testified. This was July 15.

The detective's testimony followed Mr. K. E. Newman's opening when he outlined the case for the government.

Rohr objected to the court hearing the case, submitting that it was not competent. He cross-examined Detective Cruickshank.

"Did you read the warrants to us?" and "Did we tell you that we forged the passports?" were the first two questions. When the witness answered in the affirmative, Rohr said, "You did not."

Rohr wanted to know by whom the warrant was countersigned in Harbin and was told that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs endorsed the warrant, which was made out by the Shanghai Mixed Court.

In answer to Rohr's questions, Detective Cruickshank said that Selke had claimed a residence in Chapei.

"Did you know that he was therefore not under the jurisdiction of this court? asked Rohr.

"This court issued the warrants for both arrests," returned the detective.

The secretary to the Russian Consulate identified the passports as those issued to Jean Jourkins and Leon Geisman at Vladivostok. The passports were sent to the Russian Consulate General at Shanghai from the Russian Consulate General at Harbin a week or ten days ago, said witness.

Then came the testimony of Jourkins and Geisman. Jourkins was on the stand first and his testimony was corroborated by Geisman. The latter wore an American flag in his butonhole.

They recited the story of the meeting with Hans Strauss in the Mascot Bar. Jourkins said that Strauss later came to the Russian Church where he made his home, proposed that the passport deal go through and Jourkins agreed. When he sold the passport, it bore his photograph and not Rohr's. He received $200 and 333 roubles, he said.

The money was paid near the Russian Consulate after the passport was vised. This was on May 30 and the following day he and Geisman fled to Tientsin, were subsequently arrested, brought here for trial and were sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Geisman's testimony was substantially the same. He said that Jourkins approached him with the information that Strauss needed two passports and was willing to pay. They were both in sore straits and agreed to sell. Geisman gave his passport properly vised to Strauss on the street near the Russian Consulate, receiving $200 and a promise of $50 more. He has not seen Strauss since.

Detective Cruickshank was recalled by the prosecution and said that he had attempted to get the passport offered in evidence from the Mixed Court at Harbin and was told that they had been sent to Shanghai.

S.V.C. Efficiency Shield Tests

No. 59.—Annual Efficiency Returns.

The following Annual Efficiency Returns for year ending April 30th, 1918, is published for information:

Unit.	Strength.	1st Class Efficients.	2nd Class Efficients.	Non Efficients.	In crats.	% of 1st Class Efficients Less Recruits.	Order of Merit.
Staff	7	7					
Med; Staff	7	7					
Light Horse	45	34	4	–	1	89.47	7
Artillery	41	36	–	–		100.00	(1)
Machine Gun Co.	55	42	–	2	11	95.55	5
Maritime Co.	34	20	4	–		88.23	9
The Engineers	49	35	3	3	4	85.36	10
"A" Co. British	120	95	–	1	24	98.95	2
"B" Co. British	88	77	1	1	1	97.46	3
Customs Co.	75	48	18	8	1	64.86	13
American Co.	109	74	12	5	18	81.42	11
Portuguese Co.	65	57	–	–	8	100.00	(1)
Japanese Co.	65	61	1	3	–	93.84	6
Chinese Co.	128	114	11	3	–	89.06	8
S'hai Scottish	77	68	3	–	6	95.77	4
Italian Co.	38	24	8	3	3	68.57	12
	1003	810	65	29	99	89.18	

This forms Annual Test I for the General Efficiency Shield, for which points are allotted to units as under:

1.—Artillery and Portuguese Companies 10 each; 2.—"A" Co. British 7; 3.—"B" Co. British 5.

No. 60.—Annual Musketry Returns.

The following Annual Musketry Returns for the year ending April 30th, 1918, is published for information.

Unit.	Classification M	1	2	3	Recruits.	Not Exercised.	Average Part II.	Order of Merit.
Light Horse	–	6	20	8	7	–	77.29	(8)
Artillery	–	6	16	11	5	–	73.03	(10)
Machine Gun Co.	1	18	15	6	10	2	84.50	(3)
Maritime Co.	–	2	11	16	–	4	45.03	(14)
The Engineers	2	9	21	4	8	2	78.86	(6)
"A" Co. British	6	30	34	22	24	1	81.52	(4)
"B" Co. British	2	15	34	14	9	1	77.42	(7)
Customs Co.	4	11	32	21	1	3	68.01	(11)
American Co.	11	18	39	13	18	5	81.51	(5)
Portuguese Co.	8	15	27	4	8	–	90.07	(1)
Japanese Co.	9	4	38	7	–	3	76.45	(9)
Chinese Co.	2	4	34	82	–	3	50.80	(13)
S'hai Scottish	13	17	29	6	6	3	88.57	(2)
Italian Co.	1	5	18	3	3	7	59.76	(12)
	59	160	370	217	99	34	73.77	

These totals do not include Officers' Average of the Corps part II 73.77. This forms annual test 3 for the General Efficiency Shield for which points are allotted as follows: 1.—Portuguese Co. 10; 2.—Shanghai Scottish 7; 3.—Machine Gun Co. 5.

Aged Smuggler Gets One Month

His advanced age and the many misfortunes to which he has been subjected plead successfully for leniency for Julian Kevock, Armenian refugee, in the Mixed Court yesterday when appeared to be sentenced for smuggling five pounds of opium into the Settlement from the steamer Penza. He had pleaded guilty to the charge when the case came before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan and the Assessor stated that it was not the purpose of the Court to deal severely with him. Kevock is to serve one month in the Municipal jail.

300,000 TONS BUILDING IN JAPAN FOR AMERICA

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 18 (delayed). In addition to the 30 steel cargo ship contracts awarded to Japan and 4 to China the Shipping Board has already chartered 150,000 tons of shipping from Japan and purchased another 127,000 tons. Some of these ships will be equipped with guns and gun crews and put immediately into the overseas service carrying men and supplies to France. Others will be used in coastwise and South American trades. The total contracts with Japanese shipbuilders now amount to 280,000 tons including 50 cargo carriers. Their cost is approximately $78,000,000. The Japanese yards to which contracts have been awarded and the number they are to build are as follows: Seven at Osaka, 5 at Kobe, 2 at Aioi, 2 at Tokio, 3 at Yokohama, 2 at Tsurun, 3 at Uruga, 2 at Okayama, 2 at Nagasaki, and 2 at Kawasaki.

Belgium has been given a new credit of $1,680,000. The total U.S. loans to all allies is $6,268,270,000.

The War Industries Board has taken over the control of the chlorine industry of the United States to insure the supply of shells and other war purposes.

New York.—100 Czech-Slovaks have been granted permits to leave the United States to join the Allied forces in France.

Lovelock, Nevada.—Operations have commenced on a big potash property two miles from here. Deliveries start soon.

Seattle.—The first large concrete shipbuilding plant on the northwest Pacific started with the commencement of the construction ways for 7,200 ton concrete and for several smaller vessels.

San Francisco.—100 men weekly for the American merchant marine will soon be turned out here by the training ship.

Yreda, Cal.—A new manganese mine is being developed near here. One mine with 1,000 tons in sight has started production.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give help promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets may save the baby's life. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Today's Band Programs

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follows:

(1) In the Public Garden at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March, Barataria ..... Sullivan
2. Overture, Mignon ..... Thomas
3. Waltz, La Valse d'Amour Cremieux
4. Selection, Spanish Folk Songs Relle
5. (a) Waltz, Premier Printempts Margis
   (b) Two Step, Mumblin Moss Thurban
6. Selection, The Bohemians Puccini

(2) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.:

1. March Heroes All ..... Ridgood
2. Overture, Fra Diavolo ... Auber
3. Waltz, Les Patineurs. Waldteufel
4. Selections, Cavalleria Rusticana Mascagui
5. March, Hurrah Boys .... Lacalle
6. (a) Song, Rosamund ... Forster
   (b) One Step, La Brulante Winne
7. Waltz, Sonia ..... de Zuluetta
8. Selection, The Tales of Hoffmann Offenback

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

News Brevities

Funeral services of the late Miss Jean Fraser, one of the matrons of the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, will take place this afternoon at 5.30 o'clock. An inquest was opened yesterday by Coroner G. W. King of the British Supreme Court. After evidence of identification and testimony by Dr. Billinghurst, the inquest was adjourned till Friday. The deceased was apparently in her usual health until Saturday evening when she had to be taken into hospital and passed away Sunday. She was born in Melbourne, Australia.

* * *

Sir William Wilkinson, the former British Consul-General at Hankow, arrived at Shanghai Sunday.

* * *

M. Duboscq of Le Temps, Paris, has left Peking for Shanghai by way of Hankow.

* * *

J. M. Baptista, extradited from Japan on a charge of defrauding the China and Japan Trading Co., was brought up for preliminary hearing yesterday in the Portuguese Consulate. He is now detained in the British jail. He will be sent to Macao for trial next week, according to the Consular authorities.

* * *

Mr. H. W. Dean, local manager for Walter E. Olsen & Co., has been appointed a Deputy Marshal of the United States Court for China for the purpose of conducting certain prisoners to Bilibid prison, Manila. Mr. Dean will enter into his duties when the Ecuador sails on Saturday.

* * *

Mr. W. H. Webber, Vice-Consul in charge of the Chinese emigration department of the American Consulate here, is leaving for home on the Nanking. Mr. Sawyer, formerly of the American Consulate at Hongkong, will replace Mr. Webber, coming to Shanghai from San Francisco.

* * *

Detectives from the Harbin Road police station found the body of a Chinese woman seated in a chair before the house at 633 Woochow Road early yesterday morning. The woman had been stabbed to death. Her husband has disappeared.

* * *

Nicolao de Rossa, the young Portuguese who was brought to Shanghai from Harbin at the same time as the Germans in the forged passports case, will appear in the Portuguese Consular Court on a charge of theft of money and clothing from his employer in Vladivostok. He is being held at West Hongkew station pending the hearing.

Overseas Club Fund

The following donations to the Royal Flying Corps Convalescent Home (Overseas Club Fund) are reported:

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	$	Tls.
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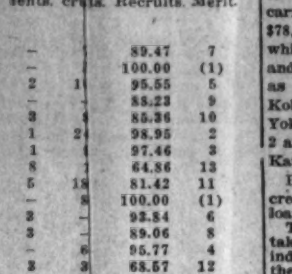

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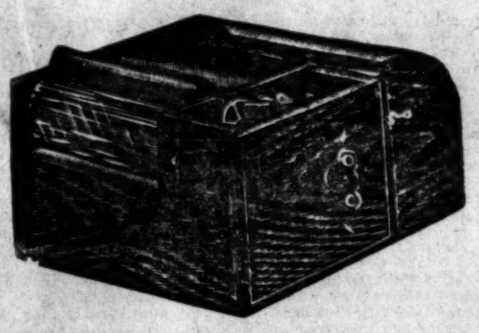

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AUSTRIAN PAPER TURNS AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Semi-Official Fremdenblatt Renounces Subsidy So It Can Have Free Hand

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 20.—The Vienna correspondent of the Cologne Gazette states that the semi-official newspaper Fremdenblatt has renounced the subsidy, allowed it by the Austrian Foreign Office in order to retain a free hand towards the Austrian Government. The Foreign Office had complained of the attitude of the paper and had demanded that it should at least remain neutral.

Moscow Will Admit Germans In Mufti

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung states that the Soviet Government, while refusing to agree to a battalion of German troops being sent to Moscow to protect the German embassy, has consented to the employment of several hundred German soldiers in mufti.

Americans Advancing On Aisne-Marne Line

(Continued From Page 1)

the enemy during the attack, which continues, with increasing violence. Comparatively large forces of American troops engaged.

General March Predicts Soissons Will Be Taken

Washington, July 21.—General March, Chief of the General Staff in the United States, in his weekly statement, says that the objective of the Franco-American forces between the Aisne and the Marne is the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry Railway, the control of which will impede the German retreat from south of the Marne.

General March believes that the Germans prepared an offensive against the British forces northward of the French front simultaneously with their offensive on July 15, but for some reason it failed to materialise. General March expresses the opinion that the fall of Soissons is imminent. He says that the significance of the events in France is not that the Allies are holding the Germans and gaining ground, but that they are taking the offensive, which is of the greatest moral value.

Americans Are Fighting As Complete Divisions

Washington, July 18.—Secretary of War Baker says that the Americans co-operated with the French both as complete divisions and as battalions brigaded with French divisions.

Activity Of Germans Increasing In Flanders

Amsterdam, July 19.—There is considerable German activity in Flanders. Thousands of young recruits and over 200 aviators have been sent to the front and much repaired war material is being transported to the south.

British In Flanders Take Meteren Village

(Continued From Page 1)

southwestward is now held by the British.

On the extreme left the enemy offered a considerable resistance. At other points our objectives were gained rapidly and without difficulty. We took 436 prisoners.

The British carried out a successful raid during the night near Beaumont-Hamel.

Further north the British after sharp fighting pushed their line forward on a front of about a mile southward of Hebuterne.

The hostile artillery was active in the neighborhoods of St. Venant and Ypres.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

Minor operations in the Hebuterne sector continued. Our pressure compelled the enemy to withdraw from Rossignol Wood, between Hebuterne and Bucquoy, and this important local feature is now in our possession.

We followed up the enemy, who suffered a number of casualties. Our total captures at Meteren were 452 prisoners, ten trench mortars and fifty machine guns.

Aviation.—Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped seventeen tons of bombs on hostile dumps, railway stations and aeroplanes.

Our aviators on one occasion dropped bombs on an aerodrome from a height of from 100 to 500 feet. One pilot landed in the aerodrome and fired his machine-gun into the Hangars before rising. We brought down ten enemy aeroplanes and six balloons. Seven British machines are missing.

Our night-flying machines, despite unfavorable weather, dropped fourteen tons of bombs on the railways between Mons and Valenciennes, and the stations at Cambrai, Lille and Seclin. A direct hit was obtained on a train at Seclin.

London, July 21.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We captured a few prisoners and machine-guns during night raids and patrol encounters southwestward of La Bassee and in the Merville and Dickebusch sectors.

Allies Undecided On Intervention

(Continued From Page 1)

represented have been misinformed in the past in many respects. A permanent arrangement for co-operation was agreed upon.

Harbin, July 19.—Five delegates of the Vladivostok Labor Association have applied to the Czecho-Slovak National Council requesting them to free the Bolsheviki who have been arrested and to disarm the Russian local military organisation. The appeal was left unanswered.

According to the Novosti Jizn the Czecho-Slovaks, when searching the offices of the Vladivostok Soviet, discovered the German national flag and a portrait of the Kaiser in one of the rooms.

General Semenoff's communique reports:

The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to attack our left. Our agents in the enemy's rear report that the Bolsheviki and the Germans consider our front the most important.

Horvath Stays In Grodekovo

Harbin, July 19.—General Horvath's government remains in Grodekovo, as the intentions of the Allies has not yet materialised. General Horvath's and Czecho-Slovaks outposts are fraternising between Grodekovo and Nikolsk. The momentary irritation displayed by the Czechs when General Horvath's forces reached their neighborhood has quite vanished. The Czechs openly state that they are ready to co-operate when the Allies express the desire for such action.

The Czechs hold Nikolsk while their main force, armed with Japanese guns and munitions and also with two guns captured at Nikolsk, are attacking the Austro-German and Red Guard forces halfway between Nikolsk and Harbarovsk.

The elan of the Czechs is of the highest. They proudly relate how they captured Nikolsk without guns and while short of ammunition, suffering less than 200 casualties and inflicting a loss of a thousand men on the enemy, who was well supplied and armed. Indeed, all accounts agree that the Czechs displayed the highest courage and determination.

Delegates from the Vladivostok Consular Body visited Grodekovo yesterday in connection with the wish of the Allied powers that General Horvath should return to Harbin, after which it was reported that the Consuls had modified their views in that direction. Numerous Siberian parties and societies are visiting General Horvath, expressing their sympathy and desire to assist the new government.

Horvath Makes Statement

Interviewed at Grodekovo on July 17 General Horvath said:

"When Nikolsk fell I found myself forced to choose between the Socialistic Siberian Government and acceding to urgent requests to form this Government by various influential party leaders temporarily domiciled in Harbin. Feeling that my country's interests would be best served thereby, I adopted the latter course. The position now is that we are endeavoring to widen our control while the Socialists are trying to take the power into their hands.

"The position is somewhat difficult, as the Consular Body at Vladivostok has adopted a strange attitude, as a consequence of which perhaps the Allied Ministers at Peking have hitherto not supported our Government. It is difficult to understand why, as we are willing to facilitate the military movements of the Czecho-Slovaks in every way and carry out any policy beneficial to the Allies, with which Russian interests in no wise conflict. As proof of this, are we not doing with General Semenoff what the Czecho-Slovaks are doing elsewhere?

"After receiving a communication from the Ministers at Peking we replied on the above lines, whereafter nothing further was heard. The Allied Governments have recognised neither our nor the Socialistic Siberian Government at Vladivostok, but the Vladivostok Consular Body was recognised two Socialistic organisations; namely, the Union of Zemstvos and the Municipal Council, which were elected at a time of the strongest revolutionary movement when election was not free and naturally the Siberian Government took the fullest advantage of this opportunity, when my proclamation was issued and Colonel Tolstof, the Commandant of the Soviet troops, issued a counter-proclamation saying 'Don't listen to Horvath, as we are in touch with the Zemstvos and the Municipality, which are recognised by the Allies.'

Allied Consuls Interfering

"In short, the Allied Governments state that they are not interfering in Russia while the Consular Body at Vladivostok are certainly interfering strongly. Our platform differs little from other Russian programs. We desire to govern by Zemstvos and Municipal Councils with the Constituent Assembly, but we want a strong, disciplined army and not Bolshevik forces. We want to fight with the Allies and to secure the controlling force. In present conditions in Russia we believe that government under one responsible head offers the best chance of carrying out a definite policy. The outstanding danger in any new government would be personal and party ambitions. This danger vanishes with a personal government at the head. The Siberian Government has now drawn up a program more socialistic than Kerensky's. They have set a collective body to manage the railways, which Kerensky found impossible, otherwise the main difference between the Socialists and us is that they are destructive and we are constructive, and when anarchy is rife politics must be eliminated. This is only possible with a government such as we have created."

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WEATHER

Rather fine and hot weather generally prevailing in our regions. Thunderstorms in the South. Probbilies of thunderstorms of short duration in the Yangtsze Valley.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 23, 1918

The Tide of Battle Turns

IF we were to apply baseball or cricket parlance to the fateful battle now swaying on the Western Front, we would say that the Germans have had their innings and that it is now the turn of the Allies to go to bat. The latest news coming from the scene of the battle puts an altogether rosy complexion on the face of things. It is the first time since March 21 that the Allied Command has taken the initiative on such a scale and this is without a doubt due to the paring down of the enemy reserves and the arrival of the Americans in force. The situation is regarded by those who ought to know as extremely promising. The French counter-attack is decribed as one of the most brilliant pieces of work in the war. The Allies have obtained very important strategic positions their advance has put an end to the German offensive, and Rheims is now considered comparatively safe.

The master stroke with which Generalissimo Foch has so swiftly transformed the battle position is equally surprising and brilliant, and completely vindicates the confidence felt in him by the Allied Powers, to the extent of entrusting to his care their whole armies. Its results are perhaps the most cheering for the Allies since 1914. Even those who were most optimistic on Tuesday, when the extent of the German defeat east of Rheims was known, were hardly prepared for the dramatic speed with which General Foch's strategy was developed. Experts compare it to the battle of the Ourcq in September, 1914, as the result of which General Maunoury prepared the way for the great victory of the Marne. None of the previously brilliant episodes of the war has given such solid ground for confidence as this dual operation of defense and attack, and the general opinion is that the Germans have shot their bolt.

Whilst it is impossible yet to judge the full effect of the counter-stroke, it is not premature to foretell that it may profoundly alter the whole position on the Champagne-Rheims Front. The French are now bombarding the important enemy roads and communications along which the German reinforcements, munitions and supplies have to come into the Rheims salient. The cutting of the railway prevents the effective co-operation between the Germans north and south of the Aisne. It is going to be a serious problem for the Germans to remain in this salient. The haul of men and guns is the largest in any one day since the Battle of Malmaison.

The Allied attack was most successful in the region of Soissons, where the final objectives have been passed. Up to the present, the whole operation, has been more successful even than was expected. The many guns captured include eighteen taken in one town alone. The Americans, trained to the last notch, behaved like veterans and nothing stopped them.

The enemy has lost a good deal of ground and his move up the river towards Epernay seems to have been definitely smashed. He was fighting on July 19 between Oeuilly and Mont Voisin on ground he occupied on the 16th. The mere fact that German reserves have been brought up in considerable strength on the Aisne and Marne Front, where very bitter fighting was reported to be in progress on July 19, shows the extent of the Allied pressure. The whole of the German left flank south of the Aisne is menaced and the enemy bring up troops from Marne Front or leave them in danger. The news that the Germans are actually recrossing the Marne and retreating northwards has been confirmed by a German semi-official communique, which laboriously explains that the German objective in first crossing the Marne was to divert the French forces. As this was achieved, it is not necessary to hold ground south of the river any further and therefore the troops have been withdrawn to fulfill important tasks! Pure bosh, no matter how you spell it.

The great battle which has been raging, with only necessary intermissions, since March 21, is beginning to turn in favor of the Allies. In the four months that have elapsed since the Germans began their campaign with the object of forcing a decision on the Western front, they have launched four powerful offensives, each meeting with less success than its predecessor, and all being abortive, until now the fourth one has been turned into a measurable disaster, comparable to the crumpling up of the Austrians by the Italians in June.

That the German military leaders entertained serious misgivings with regard to the success of the offensive which they launched last week, after long preparation, is disclosed by the military correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, who writing after the failure of third offensive said:

"It should be emphasised repeatedly, in view of exaggerated hopes, that a decision can be procured only comparatively slowly. The foe is enabled to organise his resistance owing to his brilliantly constructed railway system. . . . The German Supreme Command cannot well proceed against the newly consolidated French front, which is richly provided with reserves, and bear the great losses which experience shows are entailed by such operations. . . . A decision cannot be procured in a few days. We should therefore arm ourselves anew with patience. The continuation of the big offensive will come at the right time and will again mean a surprise for our enemies."

The military correspondent was correct in his forecast that there would be another big offensive, but his deduction as to which side would be surprised, was, we should say, somewhat upset.

In a recent cartoon The New York World depicted the Kaiser pointing to the Marne with a sword and asking Hindenburg: "What is the matter with that river?"

To which Hindenburg presumably has now replied: "Der enswer iss by me not yet."

Candid 'U'-Boat Admissions

The presence of Germany's pet instruments of frightfulness off our own coasts brings up once more the question of the ultimate effectiveness of these pesky little plagues. The truth seems to be that these U-boats are more annoying than effective, and this is admitted by the Germans themselves. Every once in a while Captain Persius, the naval correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, tells the Germans a few plain truths:

"In Germany the view is advanced every now and then that our U-boats, by destruction of enemy and neutral tonnage, will so magnify the shortage of raw material and foodstuffs in England that the Government will 'soon' be compelled to make peace. No one, however, in his right mind will dare to guarantee this. One thing is beyond doubt—that if this object is to be achieved, we must still have to exercise much patience, for it must never be forgotten that America will do everything to keep England going. The Land of Unlimited Possibilities has enormous dormant strength which, though perhaps slowly, can in time be mobilised.

"We for our part calculate on a very uncertain basis when we reckon up the tonnage at the disposal of our enemies."

What Britain Has Done

The following letter was written by John Masefield to The New York Times on June 21:

In your issue of today, in the leading article, headed "Changing the Draft Ages," your leader writer uses the following words:

"Great Britain, which has put 7,000,000 men into uniform and into war work at home, and must have lost a good many more than a million men at the front," etc.

Will you allow me to say that your leader writer would have been more accurate had he written, "Great Britain, which has put nearly eight million men into the armies and navy, and hardly less than another eight million men and women into war work at home and abroad, and has actually lost in the field and at sea more than two and a half million men, besides some hundreds of thousands incapacited through sickness, etc?

Fonck, Guynemer's Avenger, Coolest Ace

Guynemer, idolised and worshipped like a Joan of Arc, has passed into the realm of legendary heroes of France, and in his place has arisen a modern D'Artagnan, the avenger of Guynemer—Rene Fonck.

The slang of war has coined the term "ace" and labeled the champions of aviation with it. Of aces there have been many this last year, but few indeed have earned the title in the sense that Guynemer or even the German Richthofen held it. Two names stand out especially in the galaxy of redoubtable allied aviators this year, Fonck and Nungesser.

A hot tempered youth, capricious, chivalrous, paradoxical, Nungesser typifies the aviator of 1916. He is the "apur of the moment" flier who, like the poilu of this epoch, with muddy cap, rifle in hand and equipment slung over his back, had to be ready to fight at the drop of a hat.

Fonck is the ace of 1918, the true champion of fighting aviation; the ace of aces. He is more than a sportsman. He is scientific, not after the manner of Guynemer, who threw himself boldly into the fray, but in the sense of the engineer, the business man, who coolly calculates the extent of the effort to be made, the chances to be taken to obtain the result and the advantage of the gain. He only plays when the cards are in his favor; if he hasn't the cards he lets the chance go by. If he thinks he has a better hand than his adversary he risks the game, plays his cards and wins.

Looks More Like An Athlete

There is nothing about this air wizard to suggest much out of the ordinary. He is said to lack that finesse and gallantry of manner which endeared Guynemer to those who knew him. He looks the college athlete more than any of the other French aviators. Short of stature, solidly built, with the easy and subtle movements of the athlete, trained in every outdoor game, with a disconcerting timidity, speaking rarely and very little, exhibiting a lively and ardent look in his eyes, in which one discerns an implacable will—this is Fonck.

One might take him for a short and stocky American quarterback. He is vigorous physically, his lungs having been developed in the sharp air of the Vosges, where he passed his youth. He reached the age of manhood with vigorous health, which he preserved carefully in the peace of the fields of Lorraine. It was there he learned to be the crack shot that he is.

Health, technical experience, adroitness—these are the qualities which must be the possessions of those who devote themselves to combat in the air. Fonck possesses them in the highest degree. It seems that many agencies conspired to make him the first French champion which he has become.

Method That Of The Scientist

Those who have followed the exploits of this ace were first struck by his method. One noticed that his method is that of the scientist who patiently builds up his system, carefully calculates his blows and never trusts to chance.

"For the battle," says Fonck, "constant training, preparation, discipline and careful hygiene are necessary. One's muscles must be in good condition. One's nerves must be steady, one's entire organism trained without overwork and without excess. I never fly unless I am in perfect form, and I always refuse to go up unless I feel perfectly well. As soon as one is in perfect condition, then the whole thing is only a game."

Thus spoke the athlete Fonck, and the young men in America who are preparing to do their part in battles of the air should listen to the words of this fighter who has become the terror of the western front.

And now speaks the warrior Fonck:

"In an attack it is necessary to think carefully. One is always alone when one fights. Your greatest enemy (as it is also that of your adversary) is that moment of forgetfulness, the occasion when either your maneuver kills his game or his play puts an end to your game. When there are several against you never attack more than one. Afterward you can have a series of fights, but each time it is only a single combat."

And this Fonck, the strategist, speaking:

"For each fight there is a plan of campaign, a battle project to be followed. You must be sure of your plan. If you do not see it clearly it is not worth while risking yourself. You must wait and modify your plan at once if it isn't correct in your mind's eye. With your scheme perfectly laid out the moment will come when your enemy, rendered inferior in his evolutions, will become your prey.

"Maneuvering is the chief thing. Directly I engage an enemy I can judge what line to take. You can tell at the outset just what quality of pilot is opposed to you, and you must act accordingly. I never fought Richthofen, but I am certain that I would know in ten seconds that I was at grips with him if we met—and he would know, too. The way a pilot handles his machine is an unfailing indication of his caliber.

"Don't believe these stories about the most successful airmen diving from a great height and abandoning the struggle if his enemy was missed. That may have been true once, but at present such tactics are impossible. You must fight and fight close. The victorious aviator is the man who knows best how to handle his machine, so as to meet changing situations most adequately, the man who possesses rapidity of decision to translate his ability immediately into action.

"In case several attack you at the same time, you simply give ground

(Continued on Page 7)

The German Spies' Plant In Genoa

Court Martial Revelations Of The Systematic Intrigue Organised In Italy's Chief Commercial Port Under The Guise Of An Electrical Company—A Typical German Plot Which Probably Has Many Counterparts Elsewhere

An extraordinary revelation of the German spy system has just been made in the City of Genoa, Italy, showing how a group of German business men and engineers were able to keep the war office in Berlin familiar with every detail of the commercial affairs, building, manufacture and finance of that great headquarters of Italian industry. And it is the more vitally important because of the certainly that what the Germans did so successfully in Genoa they have done in many other places and may be doing in American cities even today.

But the end has come in Genoa. The directors of the gigantic company have been tired and found guilty by a court martial. Four of them have been sentenced to be shot in the back. Several others have begun serving life sentences. The story that follows is taken from the published accounts of the military trial.

By Arthur Benington

In 1895 the Allgemeine Elektricitrets Gesellschaft of Berlin, the "A. E. G.", which is the largest electrical concern in Germany, corresponding to the General Electrical Company of America, formed a company in Genoa under the name "O. E. G." with a capital of 3,000,000 lire (about $600,000) for supplying electric light and power.

The list of stockholders of the O. E. G. shows that almost all were Germans. Of the fourteen directors only three were Italians, what are called in England "guinea pigs," men whose only work as directors was the drawing of their fees. The technical management was in the hands of the Bavarian, Dr. Thomas, the administrative, in those of Herr Josef Martell, and the accounting in those of Johann Locker. When the war began in 1914 Dr. Emil Rathenau was President, the managers were Sigismund Koenigsheim and Franz Ampt, and the vice-manager was Johann Locker. The principal engineers were named Edward Hess and Froeschel.

From the beginning this concern cut out all rivals by furnishing electric current at a price far below the possibility of competition, and by installing apparatus for next to nothing.

Genoa is the chief commercial port of Italy, the center of manufacturing and of shipbuilding, both mercantile and naval. The largest munitions factory in Europe, next to the Krupps, that of Giovanni Ansaldo & Co., who employ about 60,000 workmen, has its plant there. Genoa is also a great railroad center. The O. E. G. speedily became to Genoa what the Edison Company is to New York City. Its engineers received the architects' plans of buildings, designed and installed the wiring, furnished the machinery and regularly inspected and repaired it. All this at prices that left nothing to be desired.

But the sale of electricity was only a blind. As was proved by a host of witnesses at the court martial the O. E. G. was a spy on a magnificent scale. Profits were merely incidental; it did not matter if there were none. What really was important was obtaining detailed plans of every business and manufacturing concern in and around Genoa.

To this end the directors and their employes made friends with all classes of persons, but especially with those in positions of civic or military authority; they married Italian women, and gave their sisters and daughters in marriage to Italians. They obtained Italian citizenship, took an active part in civic affairs, and some of them performed services that were rewarded with Italian decorations. Even on the eve of the revelations of the court martial prominent Genoese whose loyalty is beyond question were saying of some of these men, "Why, he is a splendid fellow, it is impossible that he can be a traitor!"

As the prosecuting attorney exclaimed in his summing-up speech, "Sentimental infatuation, fruit of our credulity!"

Between the outbreak of the war and Italy's entrance into the campaign—during the period of her neutrality, that is to say—the activities of the O. E. G. were intensified. Its employes were by no means all Germans; but in the twenty years of its existence it has become well known in its offices that the price of advancement was devotion to Germany, therefore such Italians as were on its staff were pro-German in their sympathies.

The industrial scope of the company was now more than ever subordinated to the political. All possible information on the steps Italy was taking to prepare herself was gathered. Pamphlets, books and newspaper articles favorable to Germany were published, circulated, or inspired. Financial aid was given where it might be effective to the propaganda. Every relation, business, social and financial, was used to the best advantage. Every customer, industrial, manufacturing, railroad or electric, who wanted new installations or modifications or repairs to old ones, had to furnish a detailed statement of its affairs, with plans of its plant went straight to Berlin.

Inspectors from the O. E. G. could enter everywhere. When two coast defense batteries were being erected, one at Monte Moro, the other at Monte Croce, to which no one was permitted to enter, Herr Hess, the company's engineer, was able to send word to Berlin that each of these batteries mounted twelve 305-centimeter cannon, in two groups of six each; that each group of guns was worked by its own motor, which was of the Diesel type, using heavy oil, and that there was a third motor in reserve—these motors in addition to the electric current that was furnished by the company on plans drawn up by Herr Hess. And Hess was allowed to snap his camera anywhere and everywhere. Thus the German war office knew as much about the coast defense batteries of Genoa as the Italian Army knew—perhaps more!

In this period, just before Italy's entrance into the war, every effort was made to gather information about what was going on elsewhere in Italy. Herr Koenigsheim, who had succeeded in becoming an Italian chevalier, found out from his friends in manufacturing establishments full details of a great hydro-electric installation in the Appennine Mountains. He even asked and obtained from the Ministry of War maps covering the whole Italian Riviera, maps that were not for sale and were obtainable only as a great privilege. These maps quickly reached the War Office in Berlin.

At the head of the correspondence department of the O. E. G.'s offices was a German adventuress named Frieda Liebenthal. She had been working for the Westinghouse Company, but Koenigsheim met her in an automobile ride and induced her to enter his employ. She soon became his right arm.

The Liebenthal woman had been engaged to a certain Izzi, a petty officer in the Italian Navy, but their marriage had been postponed until such time as he should be out of the service. To please her the director of the O. E. G. used his pull with officials of the Navy to have this Izzi transferred to the hydrographic office at Genoa; thus the long deferred wedding took place.

After Italy's declaration of war against Austria, Koenigsheim obtained for the O. E. G. a contract for supplying power for the construction of artillery, thus getting full details of the work. He made frequent trips to other cities on electrical business, and everywhere collected military secrets. He often went in a motor car to Switzerland, and once visited the headquarters of the German spying bureau at Baden. On these trips he took phonograph records made in his office. What they revealed can only be surmised.

When Italy declared war on Germany the German members of the O. E. G.'s directorate departed for Germany. Those who remained declared themselves citizens of Switzerland, and the company was baptised as a purely Italian company. But the company continued to get all its material from Germany, via Switzerland, the maker's name having been removed.

Koenigsheim and Ampt gone, Locker became the active head of the concern. His right-hand man was Johann Saameli, the chief accountant. Together they spent the night following Koenigsheim's departure in burning the documents in his office and the phonograph records he had left behind.

Besides the Liebenthal woman there was another in the offices who played an important, probably innocent, part in the work of spying. Her name was Luisa Martin. She was young and pretty. The prosecuting attorney called her "the enchantress of the O. E. G." She used to receive five or six love letters a day from the officers at the front. These were opened by her and Saameli; when they contained any items of news they were read to Locker as well.

The prosecuting attorney said he believed she was merely a vain flirt, a tool in the hands of the conspirators to kep them informed of many details of the situation at the front. At his request she was acquitted.

Another interesting character was Conrad Huber, for eighteen years an expert electrician in the company's employ. The list of machines and apparatus wrecked in his hands in 1917 is too long to print here, but it seems that whenever the O. E. G was called upon to furnish electric power to factories making war material he contrived to damage some essentially important machinery.

But this group of spies overreached themselves. The disaster to the Italian arms at Caporetto went to their heads. On October 27 last, when the news that cast all Italy into mourning arrived they assembled at the Swiss Club and became boisterously hilarious as case after case of champagne was opened.

Their arrest soon followed; the court martial took place in March, and on the 29th of that month Koenigsheim, Ampt, Hess and Martell were sentenced to be shot in the back for high treason. Frieda Liebenthal was sentenced to twenty years in prison, Locker to thirteen years, and Saameli to ten years, all for complicity in communicating with the enemy; and Huber was sentenced to ten years in prison for sabotage.

Unfortunately the four arch conspirators—Koenigsheim, Ampt, Hess and Martell—are not likely to be stood face to a wall and shot, for they had made good their escape to Germany. The others have begun serving their sentences.

Luisa Martin, the enchantress, fainted when she heard the words of her acquittal pronounced by the officers of the court.

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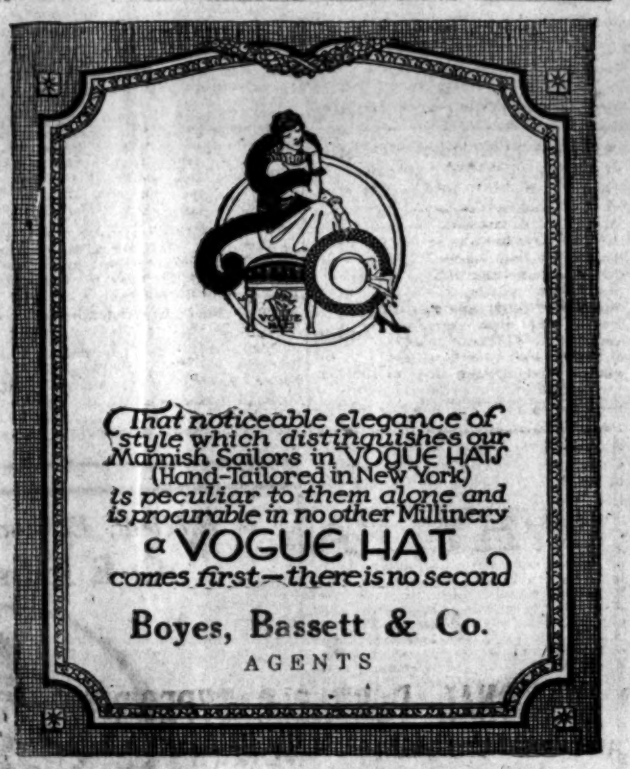
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SOMETIMES I THINK IT'S MY VOICE AND SOMETIMES I THINK IT'S MY EAR—
I THINK IT'S BOTH!!!
THERE'S NOTHIN' THE MATTER WITH HER TEMPER!!
6-14

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Movie-Star Draws A Vivid Picture Of Stricken France

If you are a movie-fan you have seen Lillian Gish on the screen, perhaps in D. W. Griffith's latest production which has for a background the war-devastated regions of Europe. In the Pittsburg Post Miss Gish relates her experiences during her visit to distressed France. She tells how she used to sit on the front porch of her home in Massillon, Ohio—a long time before the war—watch the people go by and wish that she could get her dresses in Paris. She does not explain the connection between passing Massilonians and French tailoring. She got to Paris, though she had to go through several raids to reach there, and she says in her naive way:

But at last in Paris! How you love to do things no one else can do! In Paris, not even if you are Mrs. Vanderbilt, can you have an automobile and run around in it excepting just so many squares in a certain part of the town, because all the gasoline they have—they don't call it gasoline, they call it "essence"—belongs to the Government and they have to use it for government automobiles. So you must take a plain taxi, if you can get one, which isn't as easy as it seems. The taxi-drivers that are allowed essence are very haughty people. But I rode in an auto—a long, rakish, devilish, Parisian-looking car.

Paris still has gates, just as you read about in romantic novels.

There is a particular gate that leads to the war-zone, and not a single human being can go in the war-zone unless he is a soldier or officer or vouched for by one.

A soldier stops you. He looks at your papers; he looks you all over, and then says, "Pass, friend." And so I realised, after I had pinched myself several times, that little me—Lillian Gish, of Massillon, Ohio—was riding in the war-zone under the auspices of the great French Government!

Through the fields are long lines of barbed wire where the trenches are. The very trenches that they use to defend Paris against the Germans.

Now you see a town the Germans bombed. You see cute little houses, all stone, the stone walls around them. Now you come to these same kind of houses, only they are all blown to pieces. Rack and ruin everywhere.

I can write about it, and I can talk about it, and you can hear about it all until you are old and gray and sit in the house on a rocking-chair, but you could not understand until you saw it. Just to see streets, muddy and deserted, and little graveyards of houses, hundreds of them—ruins of houses that were just like graveyards of stone!

I have been in cellars myself with a lot of other people around, frightened to death, sitting close to mama and Dorothy, who always has the shakes worse than anybody and whispers like she used to when she was a baby. Did the people of these homes sit like that in the cellar when the bombardment got nearer and more terrible until maybe the Germans blew the houses in on them?

As she progressed toward the Front the spirit of France began to grip her, and she felt as if she wanted to do something to help—anything to beat the horrible Huns! And she writes:

I know one place that has been under bombardment more or less for three years and they are fighting around it worse than ever this very minute while I am writing.

There is a cathedral that is on the end of what they call the Place Grade, and they have blown it all to piece and they have bombarded the Place Grande, which is just like the main square in Massillon, where they have cannons from the Civil War and cannon-balls with chains tying them together, and where the boys and girls sit around sometimes at night and Sundays.

Well, they have blown this Place Grande all to pieces and they have knocked the railway-station down and there is hardly a square yard they haven't wrecked.

They blew out the kitchen and the lady cooked in the dining-room—they blew out the dining-room and the lady moved to the cellar. She had two daughters, they were not so much to look at, but one of them was great at laughing.

Of course, when the shells were dropping right around, I don't suppose she laughed much, but as soon as it was over she started laughing. I tried to talk French to her and it almost slew her. My French seemed more effective than the German shells.

With women like this, who just keep on doing the work that is given them to do, and others like this girl, who laughed no matter what trials came, the Germans may burn down their houses, may blow them up; they may make tombstones and graveyards out of their cities, but that is as far as they will ever get, because the French are going to keep on working, keep on laughing, and keep on fighting.

Fonck, Guynemers, Avenger, Coolest Ace

(Continued from Page 6)

and maneuver. Then you go for the one who is in the worst position. The greatest number I ever fought alone was seven, at Verdun. I dodged around until I got my opportunity, then went for one and downed him.

"A moment or two later I got another and gave a third more than he liked, so that he made off. That left four.

"I dived at one, and though I missed him, came so close that he decided to quit. When I wheeled to tackle the remainder they were streaks on the horizon. But that was rashness. I have changed my theories about fighting more than one at a time."

Downed Two Of The Tango Circus

This exploit at Verdun was long regarded by the aviator himself as his best performance. It has just been made known though that in the last battle of the Somme he downed two out of three of Richthofen's Tango Circus in a five minute battle above Montdidier.

The Circus follows the Storks everywhere they go along the front. The Stork is the sign of the escadrille to which Fonck belongs. Last summer the two escadrilles met in Flanders, in the autumn at Verdun and some weeks ago it was Montdidier.

Ask Fonck about fear or danger and this is what he answers:

"One is so keen on the game that one never thinks of danger. Sometimes when it is over I find myself sweating, but I suppose that is pure excitement plus the physical exertion. It is hard work handling a fighting plane. You have to be in tiptop condition. I know that there are good pilots who play the fool when off on leave, but either they lose their nerve or get killed. You must be absolutely fit to stand the racket."

Fonck drinks no alcohol and is a moderate smoker. It is said of him that unlike most aviators he is absolutely devoid of superstition. He carries no mascot and his plane is unadorned save for a painted stork in a horizontal position.

Guynemer, whose death Fonck avenged by downing the German novice Wisseman, who killed the French ace in his first battle, had the same attitude, and the rest of the Storks make a point of following the same belief. The motto of the whole group is "being trained to the topnotch is better than trusting to luck." And they all look fit to fight for their lives tomorrow.

His tightest corner, Fonck said, was once in 1916, when doing scouting work for the infantry on the Somme, when he was shot down by the enemy while flying at a height of fifty yards. One bullet splintered the fusilage a half inch from his left hand and the engine was injured. He landed between the lines and abandoned his machine. That was the only time he has been forced to land, and though in the aviation service since the beginning of the war, he has never been scratched or had an accident.

Studied Under The Noted Pegoud

Until a year ago Fonck, who got his pilot's certificate in 1913 after two months study under the renowned Pegoud, was employed as a scouting, photographing and observation pilot. While engaged in this work he downed two Germans and eight days after his appointment to the battleplane escadrille was mentioned in a communique as having destroyed his fifth machine.

It is interesting to hear the advice Fonck gives to Americans. He warns novices to avoid all excesses and to train as they would for a prize-fight. From the practical point of view he believes the best thing for an American pilot is to become attached to a first class French group.

"We know the game," he said, "and the young pilot cannot do better than to fly with a group in which there is at least one crack. The skilled pilot will show him how to do things and will be there to pull him out of awkward situations.

"The second thing is for Americans to learn their machine and engine thoroughly. Ninety percent of all aviators are forced to trust their lives to their mechanics. That doesn't sound good enough for me. Without boasting, I may say that I can take any machine in our group and in a week it will be the best of the lot, and not because I am especially clever, but because I know the whole outfit thoroughly. And it is worth learning, because your life depends upon it."

This is why a communique recorded the other day the forty-second enemy machine brought down by Fonck. His most remarkable day of flying was May 10, when he brought down six enemy planes. This is why he wears the coveted military cross, the medaille militaire, the English military service order, the Order of the Belgian Crown, the Legion of Honor, the Order of Leopold and the Croix de Guerre with nineteen palms.

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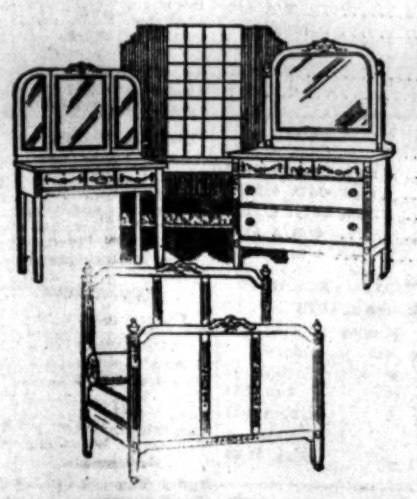

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 22, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 4/9 = Tls. 4.21
@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. $5.81
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 113½ = Tls. 88.30
@ 72.5 = Mex. $121.79
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.1625
Shai Gold Bars: 973 touch Tls. 285
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1819
Native Interest ..... .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48 1/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount:—
3 m-s. ..... %
4 m-s. ..... %
6 m-s. ..... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $4.76½
Consols ..... £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/9
London ..... Demand 4/9⅛
India ..... T.T. 316½
Paris ..... T.T. 648½
Paris ..... Demand 651½
New York ..... T.T. 113
New York ..... Demand 113½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70
Japan ..... T.T. 46⅝
Batavia ..... T.T. 216

Banks Buying Rates

Leades ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/11d.
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/11⅛d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/11⅜d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/11⅛d.
New York ..... 4 m/s. 117
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 673½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY.

Shk. Tls. 1.31 @ 4/8½		£1
" 1 @ 642		Francs 7.16
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" 1 @ 15		Rupees 3.94
" 1 @ —		Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, July 22, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 16.00
New Engineering Tls. 22.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 142.00
Trams "B" Tls. 64.25
Telephones Tls. 61.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.85
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.25

Unofficial

Oriental Cotton Tls. 67.50
Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 27.00
Langkats Tls. 16.00

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London, July 17.—Today's silver prices were:
Bar Silver Spot: 48⅛d. Steady.
London, July 16:
Bar Silver Spot: 48⅛d. Steady.
London, July 15:
Bar Silver Spot: 48⅛d. Quiet.
London, July 13:
Bar Silver Spot: 48⅛d. Quiet.

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STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$560 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 236
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$338 B.
North China	Tls. 126 B.
Union of Canton ...	$760 B.
Yangtsze	$195 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd	Tls. 25 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	£134 B.
Hongkong Fire	$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref ..	Tls. 140
Indo-China Def ..	
"Shell"	140s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o) -	Tls. 22½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 28 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.80
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$124½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 142½ B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 22½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 71 B.
Hongkong Wharf ..	$92½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 69½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$12 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 172½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 120
Oriental	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 147½
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref ..	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 22
China Sugar	$83 B.
Green Island	$7 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15¾ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 65 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	$80
Mentrie	$31
Watson	$5.30 B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.27½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913 ..	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 3
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 8
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6.10
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 12½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 11
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 12½ B.
Padang	Tls. 11
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.62½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 6¾ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref ...	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang ..	Tls. 1.10 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.80 B.
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Talping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13¼ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumbel	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10¼
S'hai Elec. and Ash.	$3
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 62 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 35
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 81 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 165

S., Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. That made of Lotion keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the functions a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them; hence their enormous sale all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

SHENSI GOVERNOR ACTS TO STOP POPPY GROWING

Degrades Several Officials For Allowing Opium Cultivation In Their Districts

Reuter's Pacific Service

Lanchowfu, July 15.—The Governor is taking active measures against the cultivation of opium and several officials have been degraded for allowing poppy planting in their districts.

The wheat harvest promises to be the best for several decades, which will tend to maintain peace throughout the province.

GIFTS TO ROYAL PAIR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Their Majesties continue to receive congratulations on their silver wedding and also gifts of money for charities. For example, 350 women in Hongkong have sent £1,025 while women and children of all nationalities in Penang have sent £525 and those of Singapore £855.

Hankow Market

Exports

There has been little change in this market since our last report, a certain amount has been done in tallow but local stocks are exhausted, wood-oil is steady, cotton is quiet, Japanese firms are said to be doing a fair amount in China grass.

Imports

The Piece Goods market remains quiet and there has not been much doing. Yarn prices are slightly easier and clearances show an improvement.

Finance and Money Market

We have to report another quiet week, with but few Bills offering and no demand.

For Taels T.T. on Shanghai the Chinese market firmed up from 96.5375 to 96.675 but weakened again later to 96.625. Foreign banks quoted about 96.75.

Dollars are steady at 70, and 70.2 Chinese Market. Native interest 9 percent. Changsha exchange 42 nominal.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 18.—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 2¼d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3⅛d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Previous quotation, London, July 17:
Spot: 2s. 2¼d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3⅛d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Very Dull.
London, July 16:
Spot: 2s. 2¼d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3⅛d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, July 18.—According to the latest returns, the Bank of England rate of discount is 5 percent. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 17 percent.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 18.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Good Middling Americans..	22.67d.
July	22.18d.
October	19.54d.

Dr. C. CAMERON

DENTAL

SPECIALIST

38 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI

Office Hours

9 to 12

2 „ 6

War Films

A repeat exhibition of the latest British war films will be given at the Apollo Theater tomorrow evening it has been decided by the War Film Committee. These films include the picture of the Naval Air Fighters which created such admiring comment recently. The usual Apollo prices will be charged.

BRITISH COTTON LABOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Owing to the contention of the operatives that it would mean continuous unemployment for a large number of men, the operation of the Cotton Control Board's "playing off" order has been postponed for a fortnight from July 20 for further consideration of the whole question of part-time in the Lancashire cotton trade.

Two thousand of the workers in the Wigan Cotton Mills have struck, owing to a dispute whether the recent twenty-five percent advance in wages is on the present or the pre-war wages basis.

BRITISH ADVANCING ON MURMAN COAST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 15 (delayed.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the British who landed on the Murman Coast have advanced and occupied Kem station on the White Sea.

The Tageblatt announces that the Czecho-Slovaks, despite a desperate resistance by the Red Guards, have captured Kazan. The Tageblatt adds that by the occupation of this important junction of railways and waterways, the Czecho-Slovaks became the masters of the Government of the Lower Volga.

The German newspapers state, in connection with the capture of Kazan by the Czecho-Slovaks, that the latter are utilizing Trotzky's mobilisation in in the Urals, on the Volga and in West Siberia for their own purposes by forming from the recruits so-called "Black Guards" which they are using for strengthening the Czecho-Slovak and other counter-revolutionary forces.

London, July 21.—In connection with the landing on the Murman Coast, Trotzky has ordered the Soviet soldiers not to support the French or British officers, not to permit them to go from one town to another and to watch them carefully as conspirators against the Russian people.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai, on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday

The C. N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C. N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C. N. s Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H. O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C. M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C. N. s.s Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Sniyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C. N. s.s. Sungkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C. N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dairen:Messrs. M. Nakanishi,H. Hirata, and U. Bataschaff. Mr. and Mrs. Llu, and Mr. and Shung.

Per C. M. s.s. Taishun from Dairen:—Mr. and Mrs. Gould.

Per I.-C. s.s. Sulwo from Hankow:—Messrs. Barnard, McRee and A. Hide.

Per C. N. s.s Tamsui from Swatow:—Messrs. D. McLeod, A. L. Warns Lives and T. D. Donnelly. From Amoy:—Mr. W. N. Reyrolds.

Per C. N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. Mrs. and Mstr. Edwards.

Per C. N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin, etc:—Messrs. W. C. Thorps, Dobbs, F. M. Shields, B. W. Bruce, Wilkinson Allen and R. W. Bruce. France Gedrmtz Shaghachmdir p

Per H. O. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mr. Aken.

Per C. N. s.s. Chungking from Nanking:—Sir William Wilkinson.

Per C. N. s.s Ngankin from Hankow:—Messrs. Cox, Sensiair and D. N. Richardson.

Per C. M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. Tappenden and 2 children.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ning Shao from Pootoo:—Messrs. J. Aaron, S. Gatton, C. Minny, I. A. Levis, M. Shibbeth, E. Minny, E. C. Fetherstonhaugh, T. P. Lindsay, W. S. Dayer, H. Wakelam, J. A. Moller, C. H. Morita, J. L. Butts, J. B. Waite, E. S. Thellefsen, I. Behrens, B. Johanson, Wilholt, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. J. Aaron, Mrs. E. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. S. R. Minny, Mrs. B. Turnbull, Misses M. Shibbeth, Wilkins.

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

Bubbling-Well.

July 23rd and 24th.

D. W. Griffith's Greatest All Star Feature Film:

"THE ESCAPE"

Showing the escape of a woman from poverty and degradation, sin, suffering and sorrow, to a better life.

Told in Seven Reels

Also

Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

ISIS THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"The Secret Kingdom"

A Superb Serial of Romantic Adventure

In 15 Episodes of 32 Parts.

Containing a complete coherent story of the tyranny of a ursurper of a Kingdom.

Also showing:—

"Victory or Death"

A Stirring and Thrilling, 3 Parts Feature.

Continuation of

"Secret Kingdom"

On Friday the 26th inst.

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Musical Concert every afternoon at 5 p.m.

OPEN AIR CINEMA AND VAUDEVILLE

from 9 to 12 nightly

TONIGHT TONIGHT

PROGRAMME

"A MIX UP IN BLACKS"
Edison Comedy.
"ADVENTURERS OF FLORENCE"
Comedy-Drama, in 2 parts
LEO DE MORENA
Etoile Francaise, in FRENCH and ITALIAN SONGS.
DARNOL
French Comedian presenting New Acts
"THE RIFLE SMUGGLERS"
Vivid, "Majestic" Drama of the Mexican Border (2 Parts).
"BROKEN HEARTS and PLEDGES"
L-Ko Comedy

Coming

"THE WHITE RAVEN"

6 Acts, Metro Superfeature

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For July 23rd, 24th & 25th

SHOWING

"A Coney Island Princess"

In Five Parts

Paramount Pictograph

"Tangle Threads"

COMEDY

"A Troublesome Trip"

COMEDY

Olympic Theatre

SHOWING

on

July 23rd, 24th & 25th

"The World's Great Snare"

Five Parts

WITH

Pauline Frederick

New Gaumont Graphic

"Percy Brains He Has Nix"

COMEDY

"A Telegraphic Tangle"

COMEDY

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds to **"The Eldorado"** *Bright Music!*

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"

Our First-class Entertainers!

Aldo-Pini Comical Duo

The Williamson Troupe

Change of Programme

TONIGHT

First-Class Floor! Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra "EVERYTHING No. 1" *First-Class Service!*

Tonight **AT THE APOLLO** *Tonight*

6 STAR ACTS

A. N. GERMON

The Great Russian Actor presents a thrilling Russian Film Drama, told in Four Parts with himself in the Title Role.

IN

"MARTYRS FOR THE PEOPLE"

The talking machine and cinema were never a success but Mr. Germon introduces a novelty—he, himself, introduces songs and speeches in synchronisation with the pictures.

"THE LOVER'S COMPETITION"

A clever Kino—Operetta in which Mr. Germon takes all the parts and gives you a graphic idea of each of the lovers little faults.

AMUSING—ORIGINAL—ENTERTAINING

THE VAUDEVILLE SHOW

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

And every artiste will be "all out" to finish what has been a real successful season. The same turns that have packed the Apollo in their new change of programme

MISS ARGELLA

"The French Nightingale"

No sweeter singer of songs has been heard on our stage here for many a day. A voice trained to the pitch of perfection.

GEORGE ROGER

Oh — You Funny Man

One of the cutest comedians you've seen in this city and he hands out the laughs by the bunch. A good turn that makes good all the way.

LOS YERAR

The Pride of Sunny Spain

The whirl of the skirt, the clang of the castanet and the trip of the dancing feet will enchant you.

SMITH AND BELLA JACKSON

"Mammy's Gel and the mighty good feller." Shut your eyes and lay back in your stall seat and there your are—Way back in the cotton fields—with Bella singing ..... and the flip flap of that feller Smith's feet—its some rag .....

MLLE. RIEUSE

THE GIRL WITH THE KICK

There's something so cute about Mlle—the chic and abandon of the trained French Dancer. She can sing too and in a way that just suits you—and her kicking — — —

CIRCLE $2.00 BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S STALLS $1.00

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital $1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Ilollo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9 Ningpo Road.

Capital	$541,000.00
Reserve Fund	$11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918)	$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities, Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.
Pocket Savings Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	13,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,896,983.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JHAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed .	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ...	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$	40,000

Head Office
No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Asst. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S.	$5,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S.	$1,343,000.00
U.S.	$7,843,000.00

Head Office:
38 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office,
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hongko g	San Pedro de	
Hankow	Macoris	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Welteyreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. S. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
26 The Bund.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 80,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco, seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kasahara,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4643 Compradore
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only
3536 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager,
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
H. G. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve ..... „ 12,550,000.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Funagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd
New York: The National City Bank of New York The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

S. Hirota, Manager

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	14.00	13.30	..	..	..	13.30
Swatow	Tamsui	10.00	9.30	..	..	..	9.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	
Tsingtao & Dalny	Sakaki maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	21.00
Newchwang..	Esang	10.00	..	..	..	..	8.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Taishun	21.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Nagasaki	Chikugo maru	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Peking and Tsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..	..	11.00	20.30
Hankow		..	15.00	..	..	..	17.00
Ningpo		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
		..	15.00		..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00					
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	11.00	10.30	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	10.53
River Ports							
Japan Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					
Moji	Kumano maru	9. 0	9.30	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kumano maru			..	..	..	8.30
	Kwangtah	21.00	..	..	..	10.00	9.30
Thursday, July, 25.			..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					
Japan		..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, July 26.					..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00					
Manila Direct	Nanking	15.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan ports	Omi maru	18.0	..	..	..	..	14.30
Saturday, July 27.			..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin							
		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, July 28.							
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U S A.							
		..	A15 3	..	..	..	21 (27)
Monday, July 29.							
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan			17.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon on previous day.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parc el post and money orders 9 a.m.
A Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

行 業 華 中 CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
W. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2613 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.		7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places		8.00
		9.00
Nanking all River Ports		11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Soochow, Wusih and intermediate plac s ...		3.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.22
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ..		9.04
Shanghai-Hangchow Train		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangai), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	
	8.02	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kasnan, Kashing, (& Tangai), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.20
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places ...		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow		
Linghu 11.00		
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang 8.00		
11.00		
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang .. 7.00		
11.00		
Courier.		
Chowpu 6.30		
11.00		
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha 6.45		
11.00		
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipao .. 3.00		2.00
10.00		4.00
Klangnan Arsenal 8.00		2.00
11.00		4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Klangwan) 5.05		2.10
7.00		5.00
10.10		6.30
11.45		
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow ..		2.30
Steam Launch.	Close Daily.	
	a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu ..	8.00	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 2	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 10	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 17	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 30	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 23	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 24	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 26	—	Kobe	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 27	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 30	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 6	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

	—	Port Said	Esan Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 23	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	11.00*	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	noon	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 24	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 24	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 24	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 25	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 25	—	Hongkong and Manila	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 25	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 26	—	Hongkong and Manila	Nanking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 27	3.00	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
July 27	4.30	Ningpoo & Pootoo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 27	—	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 29	—	F'chow, K'lung, T'kao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 30	—	Hongkong & Canton	Sungking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 18	—	Manila & Singapore	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 28	—	H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 23	—	Chinwangtao	Kabafuto Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
July 23	—	Newchwang	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	3.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	10.30*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 23	11.00*	Newchwang	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 24	noon	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 24	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 26	—	Tientsin	Taito Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 27	12.30	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 28	10.00*	W'wei Chefoo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O. S.S. Co
July 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
July 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 22	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 22	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 22	—	Chefoo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	—	Dalyny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 22	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	—	Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 22	—	Dalyny	Nagata Maru	Jap.	
July 22	—	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 22	—	Hankow	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo tons 2571 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, July 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. J. Meathrel, will leave on Tuesday, July 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, July 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, July 27, at about 12 o'clock (midnight) For Fraight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. 77.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui Capt. J. S. Dewolf, will leave on Tuesday, July 23, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 23, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 24 at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thurday, July 25, at daylight. For Freight For Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hoihow Captain W. T. Roberts, will leave on Saturday, July 27, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

POOTOO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday, afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co. Return Fare $20.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Monday, July 29, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungkiang Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 18, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 28, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaish,a, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Sept. 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

C'WANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kabafuto Maru, July 23. For Freight apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central No. 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. Westerlund, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN.—The Str. Taito Maru Capt. M. Takagi, will be despatched on July 26. For Freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, July 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77. Passage Tel. No. 401

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 30, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 3, at ———The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel, No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 31. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular to Invoices must accompany to U.S. A. shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING KOBE, & YOKKAICHI.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Altai Maru Capt. ——— will be despatched on August 17. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The O. S. K., No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Saturday, July 27, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S. M. R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11.30 p.m.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Munan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House). or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. ECUADOR	Aug. 17	S.S. ECUADOR	July 27
S.S. COLOMBIA	Sept. 14	S.S. COLOMBIA	Aug. 24

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" .....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA	AUG. 7
S.S. COLUSA	Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.		arr.	leave.
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	July 30,	July 31
"ALTAI MARU" ...(15,000 tons)	Capt. ———	Aug. 16,	Aug. 17
For Hongkong			
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. Y. Yamamoto,	Sept. 5,	Sept. 6
For Manila and Singapore			
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata,	Aug. 16,	Aug. 18
For Hongkong and Singapore			
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Aug. 27,	Aug. 28
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tientsin			
"TAITO MARU"...(1,500 tons)	Capt. M. Takagi,	July 25,	July 26
For Tientsin and Dairen			
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,	Aug. 1,	Aug. 3
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao			
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons)	Capt. S. Imai,	July 27,	July 29

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tels. 4234, 4235

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Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
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PACIFIC SERVICE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE
via VANCOUVER
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong	
Empress of Japan	July 20	Monteagle	July 21
Monteagle*	Aug. 2	Empress of Japan ..	Sept. 3
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Monteagle	Sept. 21
Monteagle	Oct. 5	Empress of Japan	Oct. 29

* Monteagle calls at Moji

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD
Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU	20,000 tons for San Francisco,	Aug. 16, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons or San Francisco,	Aug. 30, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons or San Francisco,	Sept. 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons or San Francisco,	Oct. 5, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

KOREA MARU	20,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 3, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 10, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (11,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	10th
S.S. "CHINA"	SEPT.	10th

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	JULY	26th
S.S. "CHINA"	AUGUST	22nd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates etc. apply to
G. J. PETROCELLI.
Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773
* S.S. "NANKING" Does not call at Nagasaki

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
* (For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	———	
KANAGAWA MARU ..	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	July 29
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe,)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Soida,	July 23
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	July 30
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Aug. 6

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 27
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri,	July 31
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	Aug. 3

FOR JAPAN

KAWACHI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Ikawa,	July 24

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 19

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000	———	Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	July 23
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	———	Aug. 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2055	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230‖	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930‖	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1930‖	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—		1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—		1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—		1631	1547
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—		1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—		1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—		806	640
7.	‡		220	‡			‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—		756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—		601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yanchowfu dep.	—		349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yanchowfu arr.	—		339	1256
1558	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—		120	1033
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—		2336	816
9.	‡		420	‡			‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—		2329	2007
1158	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—		1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—		1946	1432
1627	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—		1643	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—		1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .		1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .		1415	630
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .		755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800 d. Lincheng a.
1042	1456	2242	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	638	1219	1908 a. Tsochuang d.

819	1410	2100
702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

330 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

5 — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

D'AOSTA INSPIRES HIS THIRD ARMY

Bersaglieri, On Anniversary Of Their Creation, Salute Him, Then Rush To Battle

Italian Headquarters, June 21.—The Third Army, commanded by the Duke d'Aosta, is ten miles south of Montello on the Piave, pressing hard the enemy, who succeeded in gaining a footing on the right bank of the river. The Duke d'Aosta, adored by his troops, is always in the thick of the fight, enduring the same sacrifices and dangers as his soldiers. His presence incites them to heroic deeds.

It is here that a regiment of Bersaglieri celebrated the anniversary of their creation—which occurred when the then small Kingdom of Sardinia, allied with France and England, participated in the Crimea war—by adding another page of glory to their heroic history. With their cock feathers flying and jocose words on their lips, they streamed before their commander like Roman gladiators of old, then, dashing forward over the wet, slippery ground and the dead bodies of the enemy, they attacked the Austrians with ferocity, killing right and left.

They were ably seconded by the artillery. The battle raged backward and forward, the first line trenches changing hands ten times, while some batteries which the Italians momentarily lost were regained by the artillerymen with their knives. Before such impetuosity the enemy retreated, leaving the Italians in possession of the trenches.

Offer £10,000 For First Trans-Atlantic Flight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 15 (delayed).—The Daily Mail, referring to the rumored possibility of a South American airman attempting to fly the Atlantic this year, repeats its offer of £10,000 for the first Trans-Atlantic flight.

RAIDERS MAKE FOR PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 19.—An air raid warning was sounded at midnight and "All clear" at 12.45 a.m.

WILSON'S THANKS TO BRITAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—President Wilson has sent a message on behalf of the American Nation thanking the British Empire for the celebrations of July 4.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—A Russian official wireless message mentions that there are 224 known cases and 780 suspected cases of cholera in Moscow, and 120 cases in Petrograd.

POETS' AMBULANCE PRAISED

Courage Of American Workers Called 'Authentic Living Poetry'

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, June 20, (Associated Press.)—Commenting on the Piave battle and the work along the firing lines by ambulances inscribed "The gift of American poets," Arnaldo Fraccareli, correspondent of the Corriere della Sera of Milan, says:

"One of the most admirable episodes I witnessed was the courage of these young Americans, doing their duty amid the intense shell fire. This is indeed authentic living poetry."

A despatch to the Temps from Milan says that Premier Orlando and Signor Bissolati, Italian Minister of Military Aid and War Pensions, who returned to Rome after several days' visit to the battlefront, grave the following impressions of their trip:

"My impression," said Premier Orlando, "can be summed up in three words—tranquility, resolution, and confidence. The soldiers have accomplished miracles in intelligence and heroism. The supreme Command, even in the culminating moments of battle, has maintained continual and perfect contact with the whole army, which has been admirably reconstituted."

Signor Bissolati said:

"Our army never has been so strong morally, so united, or so determined. It understands today the great responsibility it has assumed before the entire world."

ITALIAN HONOR FOR WILSON

Florence, Italy, June 21.—President Wilson on the Fourth of July is to be solemnly declared to be a citizen of Florence. This decision was arrived at today by the Mayor and municipality of Florence and the Florentine Senators and Deputies.

It has also been decided to hold a great parade over the main thoroughfares of the city. It will end at the historic Palazzo Vecchio, from the balcony of which Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet, will deliver an address.

An artistic parchment will be sent to President Wilson in testimony of the honor conferred upon him.

Quentin Roosevelt's Death Is Confirmed

German Aviator Corroborates Report, Though American Said He Landed Safe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 20.—A German aviator has confirmed Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt's death. President Wilson has sent a message of sympathy to Col. Roosevelt.

New York, July 19.—Colonel Roosevelt has received a cable from the son-in-law of Surgeon-General Derby in France, saying "His companion airman is confident that Questin Roosevelt landed unhurt."

Siccawei Weather Reports

21.—Rather fine weather in spite of a thunderstorm of short duration between 3 and 3.30 p.m. signs of a distant typhoon developing between the Bonin and the Meriance Islands.

22.—Very fine hot weather. Light mist in our regions. Borometer slightly falling.

Monday, July 22, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M
Bar. at Centg., mm.	749.90	750.69
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.52	29.56
Variation for mm 24h	†0.48	†0.93
Variation for mm 12h	†0.81	†0.53
Wind—Direction	Calm	Calm
Wind—Kilom per hour	0	0
Wind—Miles	0.0	0.0
Temperature—Cen	22°3	27°9
Temperature—Fah	72.2	82.2
Humidity co:	100	71
Nebulosity 5-10	Fog	7
Rainfall inches	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on July 16, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	12-14
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	12-14
Pomfret	,,	12-14
Salmon	,,	18-20
Small	,,	none
Soles	,,	12-14
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-$1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	15-16
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	none
Wild Geese	,,	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb.	8-10
Apples	,,	8-12
Bananas	,,	6-7
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	12-14
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-4
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	,, ,,	6-10
Pear	per lb.	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	7-8
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Pears	per lb.	none
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Broad Beans	,,	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	,,	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.20-1.40
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	,,	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.35
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per lbs.	$2.55
Bran	,,	$1.70
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	—	Hongkong	Antiochus		
June 11	—	Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 15	—		Capto		
June 15	—	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	
July 10	—	Hankow	Changwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 16	—	Ningpo	Chinchong	Chi.	San Peh S.N.
July 17	—	Japan	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 20	—	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 19	—	Chefoo	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 12	—		Fukuken Maru	Jap.	
July 8	—	Japan	Harold Dollar	Br.	
July 18	—	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 25	—		Iosco		
June 10	—		Jun Maru	Jap.	
June 15	—		Kaio Maru	Jap.	
July 20	—	Chefoo	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 11	—	N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 26	—	Chinwangtao	Koyo Maru	Jap.	
July 3	—	Japan	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 28	—	Japan	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	
July 8	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
June 15	—		Shyoei Maru	Jap.	
July 6	—	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 3	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 6	—	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 6	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 15	—	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Japan	Taki Maru	Jap.	
July 18	—	Japan	Tategama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 11	—	Dalny	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
June 27	—	Hongkon	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 4	—	Singapore	Vondel		
June 11	—	Chinwangtao	Yelko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug 13	Harkow	D de Lagree	Fr g-b.				
	June 9		Goat	Br g-b.				
SD	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190			McFester
WTW	Oct. 27	Yize	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
OD	May 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	46	H. Delano
	June 11	Curise	Teal	Br. g-b.				
SD	May 28	Curise	Toba	Jap. g-b.				
YTPDW	May 10	Curise	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	2	26	

Prime American Coke Tin Plate

We have to offer the above best quality Tin Plate in all standard sizes from 90-pound base to 155-pound base.

We also offer Terne Plates, Black Plates and Lacquered Tin Plates.

We can furnish them for immediate delivery out of New York stock, strapped for Export.

Machinery and Metals Sales Company

Cable "Machinery Metalsales" — W. C. Wickersham, Gen. Manager for China — Phone Central 3240

15 NANKING ROAD. — New York Office 42 Broadway

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 21	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 21	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 21	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 22	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 22	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
- Hirano Maru ..... June 25
- Yokohama Maru ..... June 18
- Tamba Maru ..... July 5
- Kamakura Maru ..... July 8

For San Francisco
- Colombia ..... June 22
- China ..... June 24
- Tenyo Maru ..... June 27
- Vondel ..... July 4
- Rindjani ..... July 16
- Shinyo Maru ..... July 19
- Venezuela ..... July 20

For Seattle
- Fushimi Maru ..... June 16
- Kashima Maru ..... June 30

For Tacoma:
- Arabia Maru ..... June 12
- Africa Maru ..... June 17

For Vancouver
- Empress of Japan ..... July 20

For Marseilles
- Saigon Maru ..... July 1
- Shokwa Maru ..... July 16

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.46	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.25		..
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
WUSIH dep.	..	10.51	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	TIENTSIN dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.32	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..			..
TANYANG dep.	8.05	†12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06	PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.58		..
NANKING arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.80	19.30	19.50	..	..	6.50									
									NANKING dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.38	22.00
PUKOW dep.	..	15.30			..	..	..	..	CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	8.00	10.10	12.30	16.06	16.16	1 00
TSINANFU dep.	..	8.18			..	..	..	..	TANYANG dep.	..	..	8.38	10.50	14.12	16.41	16.56	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.29			..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.15	15.08	17.39	20.30	3.06
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.75			..	..	..	..	WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
PEKING arr.	..	19.50			..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.18
									SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	19.00	21.30	..	7.06

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.20	17.30	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.50
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS .. arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jenfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.13*
Sunghiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekah dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	16.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	16.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.29	17.36
Yekah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.39
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.		*9.38*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*19.23*
Shanghai South arr.		*8.35*	*10.59*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....		10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.29
Siccawei dep.	....		10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29
Jenfield dep.	....		10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36
Shanghai North arr.	....		11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....		
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15		
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27		
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40		

R Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

LOST

One large American Flag, which was loaned for the recent Red Cross Drive Parade, name R. Roth on canvas. Kindly return to The American Red Cross, 18 B Kiangse Road.

18759.

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Prices according to quality and size, from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgement.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road Corner. The No. is

127 PEKING ROAD.

Beware *of imitation Carpets*—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.

A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2530.

MOTOR AMBULANCE.

A MOTOR ambulance is available for the transport of cases to the Foreign Hospitals at a charge of $2, including service of trained Chinese attendant. Where a nurse is required an additional charge of $2 is made. This ambulance, which is not available for the transport of infectious cases, may be called up on Telephone Central 366 or 150 at any hour of the day or night.

For the transport of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospitals, ambulances are provided free of charge on application to the Matron (Foreign Isolation Hospital, Telephone North 3038; Chinese, Telephone North 3041).

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 18, 1918.

18766

American Express Co.

Head Office, New York.
10, The Bund
Tel. Central 1969
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Ten Thousand offices in the United States, also offices at principal European Cities and at Manila, Hongkong, Yokohama, Buenos Ayres.

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Owing to the non-arrival of pumping plant, etc., from England and the enormous increase in the consumption of water, the Company is compelled to invite the co-operation of consumers with the view to the prevention of waste and misuse of water and to supervise their servants in this respect.

Consumers are therefore earnestly requested to call the Company's immediate attention to any case of water running to waste that may come to their notice.

By Order of the Directors,
F. B. PITCAIRN,
Acting Secretary and
Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, 28th June, 1918.

18544

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbogo, neuralgia and alcoholic and necotin poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.
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Men's Diseases only
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Skin Diseases,
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APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
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WHOLESOME

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You can always fool all of the people all of the time, but you can also satisfy them all of the time (end of poetry) by serving Elepaant Head French Liqueur Peppermint.

ASK BILL!

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Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
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Engineers' Supplies.
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Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

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Campaign in Mesopotamia
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Topical Budgets, etc., etc.
will be given on
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Usual prices
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18740

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MASON & CO.

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Shanghai Agents:

Mr. W. S. T. Nien

6 KIUKIANG ROAD

Applications will be received up till the 24th inst.

18757

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EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.
You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

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Replies must be called for

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Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

To let first floor furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two batchelors. Also one attic room. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: Two rooms, unfurnished, with bathroom and use of kitchen if desired. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

18783.

TO LET: Central, quiet location in business quarter, large, nicely furnished room, with board, for two: $150.00. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

18777 J. 26

TO LET: In private family, two nicely furnished rooms with verandah and bathrooms attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, with board. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

18770 J.24.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED flat or house, 5-6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for office and residence combined, locality Central. Reply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

18764 J.23.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Experienced lady steno-typist for American firm. References required. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

18788.

AN American or English governess is desired for Vladivostok. Salary $75 Mexican, a comfortable home for party who can fill necessary requirements, for a child of five years. Please apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

18775 J.24.

WANTED: Traveling salesman for Hankow and district. State previous experience, if any. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

18776 J.24.

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HOUSE TO LET: 10 Chaoufoong Road. Small detached house ready for immediate occupation. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

18727 J.23.

TO LET: **No. 6 Wayside Road**, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60 Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18574

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WANTED by bachelor, Englishman, furnished bed-sitting room or small flat, with bathroom and verandah. No boarding house, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

18756 J.22.

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ADVERTISER (British) active salesman (Hardware and Sundries) open for engagement. Will assist in general office work. Moderate salary. A1 references. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

18784 J. 24.

WANTED by Chief Engineer, British certificate a position. Preferable on shore. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

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EXPORT (British) experienced man wants position. Able to build up or develop business. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

18754 J.22.

POSITION WANTED by an experienced young man, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping. Good references. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.

18742 J.25.

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WANTED to rent services of bitch, (large one preferred) in milk to raise puppies. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

18743 J.25.

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WANTED to take lessons in French language from competent teacher. Apply to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

18769 J.24.

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18771 J.23.

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FOR SALE: Indian motor-cycle, twin cylinder; 7 h.p. single speed, good running order. What offer. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

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18748 J.25.

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WANTED to purchase: Stamps of the China Local Post Office at ports during 1895-7 such as Amoy, Foochow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Hankow, Nanking, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, etc., used or unused. For prompt cash. Send offers and details, to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

739

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